THE
Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,875—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY, 11, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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EXPIRATION OF LEASE

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" LTD.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

On and after January 1st, 1913, all communications to be addressed to the New Premises, Homjee Street, Elphinstone Circle.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing 4-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1913				
15th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
22nd „	EGYPT	8000	......	...
1st March	MOREA	11000	......	...
8th „	PERSIA	8000	......	...
15th „	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
19th „	†ARCADIA	7000	......	...
22nd „	MANTUA	11000	......	...
29th „	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
5th Apl.	ARABIA	8000	......	...
12th „	MOLDAVIA	10000	......	...
19th „	MALOJA	12500	......	...
26th „	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
3rd May	EGYPT	8000	......	...
10th „	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10500
17th „	PERSIA	8000	......	...
24th „	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
31st „	MANTUA	11000	......	...
7th June	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
14th „	ARABIA	8000	......	...
21st „	DELTA	8000	MOREA	11000
28th „	INDIA	8000	......	...

All the above Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

† INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 19th MARCH 1913, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE. "A" rate.	SINGLE. "B" rate.	RETURN. "A" rate.	RETURN. "B" rate.
To Marseilles	Rs. 594 or	Rs. 435	Rs. 891 or	Rs. 742-8
To London	„ 627 or	„ 528	„ 940-8 or	„ 792

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captains	To sail on
Semiramis	3999	P. Pavissich	16th Feb. 1913
Gablonz	8000	G. Gillhuber	1st Mar. „
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th Mar. „
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st April „
Semiramis	3999	P. Pavissich	16th April „
Gablonz	8000	G. Gillhuber	1st May „
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th May „
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st June „

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
Vorwaerts	5930	R. Dannecker	28th Feb.
F. Ferdinand	5046	P. A. Leva	28th Mar.
Austria	7588	G. Raicich	28th April.

All the above Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES

ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs.	500
To Trieste or Venice and back	„	750
To London via Trieste	„	579 to 641*
To London via Trieste and back.	„	903 to 1088*

SECOND CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs.	350
To Trieste or Venice and back	„	525
To London via Trieste	„	429 to 449 †
To London via Trieste and back.	„	683 to 723 †

* Fares according to class of Railway.
† Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs.	450
To Trieste to Venice and back	„	675
To London via Trieste	„	529 to 594*
To London via Trieste and back.	„	832 to 986*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS and LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about
AUSTRIA	7588	D. Cosulich	10th Feb., 1913.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.
52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY TO EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To Sail about
Kanzler	3000	Schapp	16th Feb. 1913.
a Konig	4900	Coltzau	3rd March 1913
Markgraf	3630	Bremer	17th March 1913

Taking passengers and cargo for SEYCHELLES, LAMO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN AND PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN and CAPE.

a WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY Twin Screw.

For Rates and Particulars, Apply to

A. STRANDES & Co.,
Agents.
21, Meadow Street, Bombay, 23th January, 1913.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI,

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via
Dwarka	1695	Thurs. 13th Feb.	9 a.m.	† C.M.
Lhasa	2184	Friday 14th Feb.	‡ 6 a.m.	direct.
Linga	2185	Mon. 17th Feb.	11 a.m.*	P.D. & C.M.

† Cutch Mandvie.
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka, Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
(Weekly).

S. S. "Dwarka", 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 13th Feb., calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mohomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly.)

S. S. "Baroda", 3,172 tons, on Thursday, 13th February, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA
(Fortnightly).

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
*Pentakota	3418	Thursday, 20th February.
†Pundua	3305	„ 6th March.
*Palamcotta	3413	„ 20th „
†Lindula	3358	„ 3rd April.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

†Calls at Lamu, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR COAST PORTS, AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer on or about 22nd February.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.

11th February, 1913.

ELLERMAN'S

CITY & HALL LINES
(JOINT SERVICE).

Approximate sailings from Bombay and Karachi for MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL, &c

SPRING 1913.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay 1913.	Leave Karachi 1913.
City of Sparta	5415	......	19 Feb.
*City of Glasgow	6529	3 March	1 March
City of Karachi	5566	15 „	......
City of Athens	5591	......	18 „
City of Vienna	4672	......	26 „
City of Marseilles	8800	......	5 April
City of Vienna	4672	9 April	......
*City of Lahore	6875	16 „	14 „
City of Benares	6973	......	23 „
†City of Agra	4808	4 May	......
*City of Birmingham	7475	7 „	5 May
*City of Sparta	5415	17 „	15 „
City of Manchester	5551	......	21 „
City of York	7810	......	31 „
Trafford Hall	5321	......	12 June
City of London	8000	......	19 July

* Calling at Bombay for PASSENGERS ONLY.
† These are "B" class steamers.

Through booking in connection with Norddeutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	439	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704

Most of the large Passenger Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employes Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE of CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons Agency.
KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

PAINTS

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

The best quality of Paints and Oils manufactured by

MESSRS COLTHURST & HARDING,

of London & Bristol,

can be obtained from all Bazar Dealers.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial Business Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

BOMBAY RACES
(BIG MEETING.)

THERE are no better Field Glasses in the world than those known as the GOERZ TRIEDER and the EMIL BUSCH BINOCULARS.

They are made for the Marine Service, for the Field and for the Theatre. Wonderful qualities, and the most extensive field of view, make them transcendentally perfect for use on the Race Course. They are as different to the ordinary field glass as a diamond is to a bit of glass.

There are many imitations of these excellent Prism binoculars offered under strikingly fancy names intended to conceal their origin, but which only prove their illegitimacy and orphanism. Such imitation may be accepted as mere contrivances manufactured solely to serve as "Catchpennies."

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS & OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN, CHEESE, the best obtainable.

PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.

ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments, received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.

HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firm

WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and Italy.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock. Soft shell Almonds and Walnuts, Hazelnuts, Chestnuts and Malaca Raisins, and Greek Figs.

Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (pure grape Wine) in great demand.

MONGINI BROTHERS CAKE SPECIALITIES.

From 1lb. and upwards may be had Fresh daily if ordered before 9 a.m.

GATEAU YOLANDA—(a Lemon Tea Cake.)
GATEAU CAPRICE—(Chocolate Flake Cake.)
GATEAU CONVERSATION—(Custard Cream Cake.)
GATEAU NOISETTE—(Hazelnut Praline Cake.)
GATEAU JAPONAIS—(Pineapple Iced Cake.)
GATEAU MOKA—(Coffee Cream Cake.)
GATEAU IDEAL—(Cream Pastry Cake.)
GATEAU FLAMANDE—(Lemon and Almond Cake.)
GATEAU SUBLIME—(Very light apricot-flavoured Cake.)
GATEAU St. HONORE—(Whipped-cream Cake.)

MONGINI BROTHERS,

CHURCH GATE STREET.

Telephone No. 325. Telegram.—MONGINI, Bombay.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD

This remarkable compound, the latest discovery of modern times for all phases of brain and nerve wreckage and exhaustion, sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, &c., whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excesses, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to those who had so recently seemed played out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, removing overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, blood poison, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground. Registered Trade Mark, "VETARZO."

Sole Proprietors; THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., GOSPEL OAK, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons infringing the Proprietors' rights.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on certain vitally important matters with which every young man should be acquainted. Post free in plain sealed envelope on receipt of Postal Order sixpence from THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Agents for South Africa; LENNON LTD. (all Branches). Agents for India; TREACHER & CO. LTD., BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE.
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
BRANCHES AT :—
Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID UP	£ 400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS :

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart, (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI Esq. (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs Brown, Shiply and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE :

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart,
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.
Sir DINSHAW M PETIT, Bart,
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP	£400,000
RESERVE	£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE :—16, Charing Cross, Londons.

BRANCHES :—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.

LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.

INSURANCE of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE :
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs.	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	„	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	„	3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2¼ per cent. p. a. from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent p. a., for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LTD.

(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

CAPITAL AUTHORISED	Rs.	20,00,000
CAPITAL ISSUED	Rs.	15,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs.	8,62,618
RESERVE FUND (In Govt. Papers)	Rs.	8,50,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

BRANCHES.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Peshawar Cantt., Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ % p. a.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS etc., of out-stations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SRI RAM, B. A.,
Manager,
Bombay, 69, Apollo Street.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.,
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Amritsar
Bangkok
Batavia
Bombay
Calcutta
Canton
Cebu
Colombo
Delhi
Foochow
Hamburg
Hankow
Hongkong
Iloilo
Ipoh
Karachi
Klang
Kobe
Kuala Lumpur
Madras
Malacca
Manila
Medan
New York
Penang
Puket
Rangoon
Saigon
Seremban
Shanghai
Singapore
Sourabaya
Thaiping
Tientsin
Yokohama

Correspondents in all the Principal Cities of the World.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Office Hours 10-30 a. m. to 4 p. m.
SATURDAY 10-30 a. m. to 2 p. m.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	„	30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	„	17,850,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien
Bombay
Calcutta
Changchun
Dairen (Dalny)
Hankow
Hongkong
Honolulu
Kobe
Liaoyang
London
Lyons
Los Angels, Cal. U. S. A.
Fengtien (Mukden)
Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka
Peking
Ryojun (Port Arthur)
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tihling
Tientsin
Tokyo
Harbin (North Manchuria)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD.,

CAPITAL (paid up)	Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in GOVT. PAPER)	„ 32,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ALLAHABAD.

BRANCHES:—At Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Bareilly, Jhansi, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Nainital and Meerut.

SUB-AGENCIES:—Amritsar, Benares, Chandousi, Hathras, Moradabad and Sitapur.

Fixed Deposit, Current and Savings Bank Accounts opened on terms which can be ascertained.

Banking Business of every description transacted.

Copy of Rules may be had on application.

H. H. WHITE,
Agent,
Bombay Branch.
101. Hornby Road.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Rs. 50,00,000.
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs. 10,00,000.
RESERVED FUND	Rs. 25,419-8-0.

HEAD OFFICE:
7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES and AGENCIES:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi, Lucknow Mandvi (Bombay), Rajkot, Sukkur, Surat and 'Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 1-2 per cent. per annum and on sum over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months, 5 per cent and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 17,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy
Bangkok
Batavia
Bombay
Calcutta
Canton
Colombo
Foochow
Hamburg
Hankow
Harbin
Hongkong
Ipoh
Johore
Kobe
Kuala Lumpur
London
Lyons
Malacca
Manila
Nagasaki
New York
Peking
Penang
Rangoon
Saigon
San Francisco
Shanghai
Shanghai Hongkew
Singapore
Sourabaya
Taipeh
Tientsin
Tsingtau
Yokohama
Yloilo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

Capital authorised.	Rbls.	55,000,000	
do. subscribed.	„	45,000,000	
		100,000,000	= say £4,745,000
do. subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Govt. Kouping Taels.		3,500,000	= say £ 455,000
Reserve Funds ..	Rbls.	23,500,000	= say £2,455,000
			£7,655,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ST. PETERSBURG.

LONDON OFFICE:—64, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Askhabad
Bakou
Batoum
Bokhara
Bombay
Calcutta
Chefoo
Colombo
Hankow
Harbin
Hongkong
Karachi
London
Moscow
Newchwang
Odessa
Paris
Peking
Samarkand
Shanghai
Tientsin
Vladivostock
Yokohama

And numerous other Branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts opened and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent. per annum on balances up to Rs. 1 lac, above that by special arrangement. Fixed Deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security, and all description of Banking business transacted.

G. B. ADAMSON,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 950,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,
Bombay,
Madras,
Karachi,
Lahore,
Amritsar,
Delhi,
Cawnpore,
Tuticorin,
Cochin,
Chittagong,
Rangoon,
Mandalay,
Colombo,
Kandy,
Newara-Eliya,
Aden (Camp.),
Aden, (Steamer Point)
Zanzibar,
Mombasa,
Nairobi,
Nakuru,
Kisumu,
Jinja,
Kampala,
Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY.
RALPH KIDD,
Acting Manager.

CANVAS

DAVID CORSAR & SONS

BEST FLAX CANVAS

For full particulars apply:—

SHALABHOY TYEBJI & SONS,
BANK STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette, Ld."

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

EXPIRATION OF LEASE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the office of the "Bombay Gazette," Ltd., is REMOVED to Homjee Street, Elphinstone Circle, where all communications from this date should be addressed.

By Order,
ROBERT HILL,
General Manager and Secretary.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC SERVICES COMMISSION.

AS the SPACE available in the Council Hall of the Secretariat, for the accommodation of the general public during the sittings of the ROYAL COMMISSION IN BOMBAY, will be limited, admission will be by ticket only. Applications for tickets should be addressed to the Secretary to Government, General Department, not later than the 24th February, and should state the applicant's full name, occupation and address.

J. L. RIEU,
Secretary to Government.
General Department, Secretariat,
Dated the 10th February, 1913.

FOR MILL-OWNERS, STORE SUPPLIERS, AND HESSIAN CLOTH MERCHANTS.

IT is rumoured that owing to the strike at Hasting's Mill, the Hasting Hessian cloth is very scarce. We, therefore, hereby beg to inform that the Hasting Mill has now partially resumed the work, and the goods being available in the Market, the Undermentioned are in a position to sell now all the various sorts of Hasting Hessians. We can also supply any Mill's Hessian cloths.

Telegraphic Address:—Lalai, } Bombay.
Telephone No. 1144.

PURSHOTAM LAKHMIDAS & Co.,
Hessian and Steel Hoops Merchants,
Mandvi, Dabda Gally, Bombay.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE beg to announce to our numerous Customers and the Public in General that, for better accommodation, we have REMOVED from 20 Esplanade Road, to 117-125 ESPLANADE ROAD, at the entrance of Meadow Street, where our business will be carried on from this day.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
CIGARETTE MANUFACTURERS, GENERAL TOBACCONISTS.
IMPORTERS OF GREEK WINES AND BRANDIES.
117-125, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

3RD CLASS PASSENGERS BY DOWN AND UP POONA EXPRESS TRAINS.

FROM the 1st March, 1913, Passengers Travelling 3rd Class by No. 19 Down, or No. 22 Up Express train running between BOMBAY and POONA, will be charged 3rd class Mail Fares, instead of the 3rd Class Ordinary Passenger Train Fares.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 14th January, 1913.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR CUTTING AND SEWING UNIFORM CLOTHING, ETC.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, upto 1 p.m. (Standard Time) on WEDNESDAY, the 26th February, 1913, for the above work in such quantities as may be required on order from time to time, during the period of 12 months commencing from 1st day of April, 1913.

2. Tenders must be made on the Company's printed forms which can be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 for each form. No refund of this amount will be made on account of unused Tender Forms.

3. Tenders should be superscribed with heading as above and a deposit of Rs. 200 (two hundred) should accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered. Only cash, Currency Notes or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposits and if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of the "Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or Order."

4. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, 29th January, 1913.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & CO., BOMBAY.
AGENTS AT DELHI.
KING, KING & Co., 1, Kashmir Gate.

HOUSE, Bazaar and Dhobie Account Book for 12 months, with Servants' Diary, Wages Table, Recipes, Instructions and Will Form by G. L. CHARD, 6th edition, revised. Price Rs. 1-8. No. 5 dept. A. and N. Co-operative Society Ld., Bombay.

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BELTS, ENEMAS, SUSPENSORY, BANDAGES and all kinds of RUBBER GOODS.

Best quality at lowest London prices.

Please state your requirements and enclose Money Order and goods to full value will be sent per return post.

TAYLOR & Co., Durg Stores,
35, SURREY STREET, STRAND,
LONDON, W. C.
ESTABLISHED 1871.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

TO-NIGHT!

LES MISERABLES
3RD EPOCH in 2 Parts.

COSETTE—1821.

WIFFLES, AND THE BABY.

THE MILLIONAIRE-MILKMAN.

PACKING EXTRAORDINARY.

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From the
JAPAN BRITISH EXHIBITION, LONDON.
This is the most remarkable Exhibition of Canine Intelligence ever staged.

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WEDNESDAY, 12TH FEB.,

GAUHAR JAN,
The Famous Indian Singer.

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THURSDAY, 13TH FEBRUARY,

DANCE!
DANCE!

BAND of the 14th KING'S HUSSARS.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
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NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.
CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.
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FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.
HOUSES FURNISHED with neat furniture.

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The Best Polish in the Market for brass work and all kinds of Metals.

Obtainable from all shops.

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ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
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WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.

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A MAGNIFICENT IRISH DRAMA
SHAMUS O'BRIEN,
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Taken from the Popular Poem by J. S. La Fance,
A real Irish subject produced by Irish Actors.

The Programme also includes :—

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A LIFE SAVED.

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For pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., Rs. 1-8 each.

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Cures ring-worm, Dhobiesitch, etc., in a day, Ans. 4 each.

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SHELL MEANS SATISFACTION
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Agents for India; TREACHER & Co. LIMITED, BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES. (Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, Annas 8, Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"A PERFECT DAY" BY CAIBBE JACOBS-BOND.—One of the most tuneful, pleasing and singable American ballads. Published in Keys to suit all voices. Rs. 1-4 per copy.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Piano and Music Dept., BOMBAY and POONA.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary, Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is, therefore, able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation give for all sorts of Printing Work Binding, Stationery etc.

FOR SALE.—UPRIGHT GRAND PIANO, by Knake, overstrung full Trichord Scale, in very good condition. Price Rs. 600, or reasonable offer. I. A. Algie, Meher Mansion, Cooperage.

GAZDAR AND CO.—MERCHANTS and CONTRACTORS, Church Gate Street. Large stock best English and Italian flooring, Dado Wall Tiles, Majolica Mosaic, Hand Brand Cement, Marble, Lavatory Basins Closets, Bath Tubs, etc.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 3 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes —9½ inch by 4¼ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9½ inch by 4¼ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 2 per 1,000) 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 419, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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ESTABLISHED 1825.

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ACCUMULATED FUNDS	13,000,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	1,550,000
BONUS DECLARED	8,170,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1½ per cent. (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

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GUARANTEED BEST
English quality.
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A COMFORTABLE VIS-A-VIS VICTORIA recently done up tyres in good order, additional hood for front seat, fitted for single or double harness. Price Rs. 650.

Also a set of double Cawnpore-English plated harness, cost Rs. 100 in July, 1912. Price Rs. 80 or offer.

Also a rubber-tyred buggy partly English built, suitable for 14-15 hand horse, sound but needs doing up, Price Rs. 350.

Also a sweet-toned piano (Marcks) in good order, Rs. 300, or offer.

Apply to R. D. PRIOR, Poona, or to Messrs. JAFFER JUSSUFF, East Street, Poona.

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WANTED AT ONCE, Eurasian (Female) to LEARN BOOK-BINDING, Experience Unnecessary. Apply to Box No. 855, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—2 FIRST CLASS PRINTING MACHINE MEN, those used to half tone and better Class Jobbing Work only need Apply to Box No. 468, care of this Paper.

WANTED, by a young Englishman, BEDROOM with use of sitting Room, with full Board, near the Cooperage or Apollo Bunder. Private family preferred. To occupy from March 1st onwards. Write with full particulars, stating inclusive charge to Box No. 121, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—A TRUSTWORTHY and ENERGETIC CONTRACTOR for the sale and distribution of Newspapers. Deposit Rs. 200 required. Apply Box No. 562, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED IMMEDIATELY a Smart FOREMAN BINDER, speaking English. Apply with full particulars. Salary wanted etc., otherwise no application will be entertained to Box No. 595, care of this Paper.

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DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :-
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

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TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.
THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS
Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.
A CHOICE CUP OF TEA
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
APPLY EARLY TO
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Lime, Table-bricks, Mortar, Niru, Surti and Simpi Whitewash Quick-lime.
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Sand, Tandur and Shahabad Stones, and H Brand Cement, etc.

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Atank Nigrah Pills.

The—Mistress of the Tonics manufactured from the purest vegetable drugs without any intoxicants. Remember "Delay is dangerous."

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FOR A TIN OF 32 PILLS.

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Atank Nigrah Pharmacy.
KALBADEVI, BOMBAY.

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COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians, Every care and attention Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs, James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35 Marine Lines, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED GOODS, belonging to the Government Customs Department.

In accordance with Sections 88 and 119 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878, under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Town Custom House, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 11th February, 1913, at 2 p.m., (S.T.), the following unclaimed and confiscated goods:—

Cases wines and spirits, cotton goods, woollen yarn, hardware, printed and advertising matter, window glass, 140 bags dry dates, cocoanuts, betelnuts, rice, Epsom salt, kegs, iron nails, borax, red earth, straw mats, tobacco, earthenware pipes, broken marble tiles, deck chairs, waste-paper and various other articles.

Also at 5 p.m., (S.T.), in No. 10 Warehouse, Victoria Docks.
26 casks coal tar.

AUCTION SALE OF SECOND-HAND 8,000 RING SPINDLES.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 12th February, 1913, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), at their Rooms, on account of the concerned:—

8,000 (second-hand) Ring spindles (by Howard and Bullough).

AUCTION SALE OF MEDICAL STORES.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., are instructed by the Medical Storekeeper to Government, to sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 14th February, 1913, at 2 p. m., (S.T.), at the Medical Store Depot, Belassis Road, Byculla:—

A quantity of serviceable, second-hand and unserviceable medical-stores, surgical instruments, and appliances, &c., &c.

MENESSE & CO.
Bombay, 11th February, 1913.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF OLD CHINA AND CHINESE AND JAPANESE DECORATIVE PORCELAIN AND WORKS OF ART AND CURIOS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will, on THURSDAY, the 13th day of February, 1913, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, 21, Medows Street, Fort, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), a collection of old China and Chinese and Japanese decorative artware, consisting of blue and white, five and self-coloured vases, plates, bowls and other porcelain articles of old periods, also an assortment of Japanese decorative vases, figures, cups and saucers, old Indian brassware, Chinese carved table screens, carved wood figures and Chinese brass articles.

Will be on view two days previous to sale.
Catalogues may be obtained of the Undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE AND PRECIOUS JEWELLERY.

Suit No. 436 of 1907.
Dayanath Vishvanath Khote and an other
Vs.
Dhondunath Raghunath Khote and another.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will by order of Rustam K. R. Kama, Esq., the Special Commissioner appointed in the above suit and pursuant to the order contained in the Consent Decree made in the said suit, and dated the 30th day of September, 1912, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), on Saturday, the 15th day of February, 1913, a lot of valuable and precious jewellery, consisting of pearl bangles, pearl bracelets, necklaces, ear and nose rings, head ornaments, diamond and ruby rings, buttons, gold bangles, chains, and ear-rings, etc.

The jewellery will be on view two days previous to sale.

Conditions of sale may be obtained of the Undersigned and shall also be declared at the time of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 11th February, 1913.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

THE SALE of the the Salvage of Machinery, in the Maneklal Harilal Mill, at Ahmedabad, will take place on SUNDAY, the 16th February, at 3 p.m., instead of THURSDAY, the 13th February.

AUCTION SALE of Salvage of Machinery and Accessories, at the Maneklal Harilal Mill, at Saraspur, Ahmedabad.

On SUNDAY, the 16th February, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the above mill premises on behalf of the Insurance Co. concerned.

The salvage of machinery consists of 16 Mules, 8 Ring Frames, 4 Roving Machines, 4 Tubular Banding Machines, 1 Balling Machine, 1 Banding Stretching Machine, 1 Hoist, 1 Platform Scale, also salvage of gearing in the spinning room comprising shafting, pulleys, pedestals, counter shafts for mules, pulleys on countershaft for mules, gallows, pulleys and fixings for ring frames.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

N. B.—Private offers for the above Salvage will be received by the Auctioneers, at their Office, till Thursday, the 13th instant.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 11th February, 1913.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription, Rate.
Yearly	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly	" 11 0
Quarterly	" 6 0
Monthly	" 2 0
SINGLE COPY	ONE ANNA.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly	Rs. 26 0
Half-yearly	" 13 8
Quarterly	" 7 0
Monthly	" 2 8
SINGLE COPY	TWO ANNAS.

N.B.—Payment must always be made in ADVANCE.

For rates of old issues of the "Bombay Gazette", See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	" 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must in all cases be made in advance

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion	Rs. 6-0	Per Inch.
Second Insertion	" 3-8	do.
Third Insertion	" 3-0	do.
Fourth Insertion	" 2-8	do.
Fifth and upwards	" 2-0	do.
Minimum charge	" 6-0	do.

In the Native Languages double the above rate.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for any length of time special contracts are made.

AMUSEMENT COLUMN.

For insertions in the amusement Column ... Rs. 1½ Per Inch.

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B. O. C.
—B. O. C. KEROSINES—
Waterlily 150°F.—Firefly 125°F.—Chukker 125°F.—
Victoria 125°F.

LUBRICANTS.
Fuel & Cylinder Oils.
WAX.
CANDLES.

B.
O.
C.

PETROL.
MOTOR OILS
A & B.
Motor Grease.

BURMAH OIL Co., Ld.
Agents: SHAW WALLACE & CO.,
CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.
Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [10TH Feb., 1913.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
19 Bundles	Rs. 38,000	Bahrein ...	National Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 7th Feb., 1913.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.............	21	25,056
B. B. and C. I. Railway...	64	78,068

FINANCIAL.

MONEY:—

Bank of Bengal rate since	9th Jan. 1913	8 p. c.
Bank of Bombay „ „	27th Dec. 1912	8 „
Bank of Madras „ „	31st Dec. „	8 „

The Cash Balance of the Bank of Bombay, is 8 lakhs down.

EXCHANGE:—

Tone—Steady.

We quote:—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-32d. to 1-16d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-16
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 5-16 to 11-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 9-32d. Apl.
Do. do France	...171 1-2
Do. do Marks	...139 1-2
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...149 1-2
Shanghai „	...208
Japan „	...149

GOVERNMENT PAPER:—

Tone—Steady.

We quote:—

Cash ...	Rs. 95 5 0
Settlement ...	„ 95 5 0

BULLION:—

Tone—Steady.

We quote:—

English Bar Gold	Rs. 23 15 6
Australian „	„ 23 15 6
Sovereigns „	„ 15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)	
Ready	„ 72 11 0
1st Settlement	„ 72 15 0
2nd Settlement	„ 72 10 0
Silver (cum duty)	
Ready	„ 82 1 0
1st Settlement	„ 82 5 0
2nd Settlement	„ 82 0 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

The American markets closed on Saturday with a small advance. There is still nothing of importance to report. The local market has been steady with a moderate business doing in contracts and in ready cotton.

QUOTATIONS:—

Fine M. G. Broach	Rs. 339	March.
Good M. G. Broach ... „	328	„
Fine M.G. Wardha-Hinganghat „	332	„
Fine M. G. Nagpur ... „	329	„
Fine M. G. Yeotmal ... „	326	„
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon „	323	„
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola... „	317	„
Fine M. G. Khandeish ... „	300	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ... „	290	„
Fine M. G. Bengal ... „	281	„
Sawginned Dharwar ... „	333	Apl.-May

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone	Steady.
Estimated Sales	8,000 bales.
Total Imports	nil

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr	Apr.-May.
6·70	6·70	6·63
+2	+2	+2
May-June.	June.-July.	July-August.
6·68	6·66	6·63
+2	+3	+3
Aug.-Sept	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·52	6·37	6·29
+3	+3	+3

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—

The market is steady.

We quote:—

Ready ...	... Rs. 8 7 6 B T.
Apl-May ...	... „ 9 4 0 R.T.

RAPESEED:—

The market is steady.

We quote:—

Brown Delhi Apl-May ...	...Rs. 8 10 0 R.T.
Brown Cawnpore ready	... „ 7 10 0
Yellow „ „	... „ 8 7 0

GINGELLYSEED:—

Tone—Steady.

Bold White 85 p.c.	... Rs. 59 8 0
Mimbara ...	... „ 61 0 0
Black Kutni ...	... „ 48 8 0
Red Khandwa	... „ 54 0 0

POPPYSEED:—

Tone—Steady. We quote:—

Forward ... Rs. 12 5 0 B.T.

CASTORSEED:—

Tone—Steady. We quote:—

Ready ...	... Rs. 39 0 0
Forward ...	„ Rs. 35 8 0 B T

COTTONSEED:—

Tone—Steady. We quote:—

Ready ... Rs. 25 8 0

GROUNDNUTS:—

Tone—Steady.

We quote:—

Bold	Rs. 49 8 0
Small	„ 47 8 0

WHEAT:—

The market is firm.

We quote:—

White Pissi ready 85 p.c.	Rs. 5 8 0 R T
White Delhi Apl.-May ...	„ 5 10 6 R.T.

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m., on Saturday:—

Cotton	13,605	bales.
Wheat	15,440	cwts.
Linseed	1,380	„
Rapeseed	1,661	„
Gingellyseed	11,979	„
Poppyseed	9	„
Groundnuts	9,915	„
Castorseed	5,201	„
Rice	2,748	„
Myrabollams	5,017	„
Cottonseed	12,349	„
Mowraseed	95	„
Gram	2,314	„
Joowar	332	„
Maize	nil	„
Barley	237	„

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 10.

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales ...	10,000
Tone of Market	Steady

Cotton Daly Mid Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool—

Futures.		Latest closing	To-day's opening.
Feb.-Mar.	...	6·68	6·70
Mar.-Apl.	..	6·68	6·70
Apl.-May	...	6·66	6·68
May-June	...	6·66	6·63
June-July	...	6·63	6·66
July-Aug.	...	6·60	6·63
Aug.-Sept.	...	6·49	6·52
Sept.-Oct.	...	6·34	6·37
Oct.-Nov.	...	6·26	6·29

Prices taken at 10-5 a.m.

SIND LIGHT RAILWAYS, LD.

The approximate earnings for the week ending 18th January, 1913, were Rs. 4,900, making the total earning for the period 1st January, 1913, to 18th January, 1913, Rs. 12,530.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 30th November 1912 ...	...Rs. 99,329
Decrease on corresponding period of previous year	...Rs. 6,324
Total earnings from 1st July to 30th Nov. 1912	...Rs. 4,88,423
Increase on corresponding period of previous year	...Rs. 27,254

AHMEDABAD-PRANTEJ RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 30th Nov. 1912 ...	...Rs. 25,071
Decrease on corresponding period of previous year	...Rs. 943
Total earnings from 1st July to 30th Nov. 1912	...Rs. 1,13,307
Derease on corresponding period of previous year	...Rs. 15,852

AHMEDABAD-DHOLKA RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 30th Nov 1912. ...	...Rs. 9,480
Decrease on corresponding period of previous year	...Rs. 3,279
Total earnings from 1st July to 30th Nov. 1912	...Rs. 41,817
Decrease on corresponding period of previous year	...Rs. 5,830

AMRITSAR-PATTI RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ended 25th Jan., 1913	...Rs. 10,000
Increase on corresponding period of previous year	...Rs. 1,800
Total earnings from 1st Jan. to 25th Jan. 1913	...Rs. 2,55,405
Increase on corresponding period of previous year	...Rs. 5,160

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 8th Feb. 1913, as compared with the statement for the week ending 1st Feb. 1913:—

LIABILITIES.	Feb 1. Rs.	Feb. 8. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	1,06,00,000	1,06,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office .... Public Deposits at Branches	1,27,80,371	1,39,10,839
Other Deposits	10,92,41,647	10,59,02,893
Post Bills	5,377	7,378
Sundries	16,24,233	16,88,130
	14,42,51,628	14,21,09,540
ASSETS.		
Government Securities ..	1,92,13,058	1,83,16,717
Other authorised Securities	6,72,783	6,71,773
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	2,40,06,420	2,37,61,487
Loans do. do. ...	3,97,35,671	4,04,56,596
Bills discounted and purchased	2,66,66,516	2,57,00,759
Dead Stock	2,30,322	2,30,375
Stamps	6,936	6,816
Bullion	5,69,710	4,89,741
Balances with other Banks	12,70,520	14,46,171
Sundries.......................	1,42,666	1,16,618
Cash	3,17,37,026	3,09,[illegible],487
	14,42,51,628	14,21,09,540

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 4th Feb., 1913, as compared with the statement of 28th Jan. 1913:—

LIABILITIES.	Jan. 28. Rs.	a.	p.	Feb. 4. Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund..	1,85,00,000	0	0	1,85,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at head office.	2,16,83,039	14	8	2,31,45,182	11	2
Other Deposits, &c	16,09,36,572	1	1	16,32,99,612	9	2
Bank Post Bills, &c..........	6,43,151	4	8	7,54,576	7	9
Sundries	12,54,895	11	7	13,84,520	12	1
	22,30,17,659	0	0	22,70,83,902	8	2
ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Govt. Securities	2,03,65,685	0	0	2,01,59,550	0	0
Other authorized Investments ...	89,78,213	0	0	89,53,113	0	0
Loans on Govt. & other authorized Securities	4,25,53,461	3	9	4,39,17,685	10	1
Accounts of Credit on do ..	5,26,37,915	14	9	5,22,82,833	9	4
Bills discounted, &c	3,28,06,363	0	7	3,42,00,973	12	2
Balances with other Banks ...	19,92,840	15	10	19,49,951	7	7
Bullion	......			......		
Dead Stock......	24,77,618	12	0	24,83,346	14	8
Stamps	14,888	15	6	14,287	0	5
Sundries	6,21,616	11	11	4,99,768	9	3
	16,34,48,603	10	4	16,44,61,509	15	6
Cash, &c., at.. Head Office..	5,95,69,035	5	8	6,26,22,392	8	8
Cash, &c., at... Branches						
	22,30,17,659	0	0	22,70,83,902	8	2

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office	12,39,676	Decrease.
Government at Branches ...	27,01,809	Increase.
Other Deposits	23,63,050	Do.
Post Bills.....................	1,11,425	Do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments............	2,31,235	Decrease.
Loans..............................	13 64,224	Increase.
Accounts of Credit	3,55,082	Decrease.
Mercantile Bills	3,94,610	Increase.
Cash at Head Office	1,67,714	Do.
Do. at Branches	28,85,622	Do.

Percentage 33·20,

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

RADLEY.—At 28, Leyland Road, Southport, Lancashire, on the 12th January, the wife of B. V. Radley, E. I. Ry., of a son.

RAYMOND.—At Kasauli Nursing Home, on the 31st January, the wife of Captain E. D. Raymond, 30th Lancers, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

ACTON—MARTIN.—February 3, at St. Thomas' Church, Gonda, by the Rev. S. Garrett, Theodore John Chichester Acton, Indian Civil Service, younger son of Colonel Hampden Acton, late Royal Artillery, and Mrs. Acton, Knockcador Bray, Ireland, to Margaret de Carteret, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Martin, of Binsar, Almora.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

H. E. the Governor's Band, Town Hall, 9-30. p. m.
Dr. Dadachanji's lecture at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, 6-30 p. m.
"Maidania," 5-30 p.m. to 11-30 p.m.
Parashramrao's Circus near Phul-gully, 9-30 p.m.
America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; 10 to 12 p.m.

Maxim: "There can be no affliction, when there is patient endurance."

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Salsette," with the outward Mails of the 31st ultimo, left Aden on Sunday at midnight and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a. m. on Friday next.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. "Salsette" will leave Bombay harbour on Saturday next, at 2-39 p.m.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-14
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur) ...	13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	8-30	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-25
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras... ...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express	6-45	17-0

MUSIC AT CHOWPATY.—The Band of the 104th Rifles will play the following programme of music. By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. W. C. Walton and officers, under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. (S. T.), to-day:—

March......	..The Uhlan's call	Eilenberg
Overture	...Tancredi	Rossini
Selection	...Gipsy Love	Lehar
Valse	...Joie D'Aimer	Berardi
Serenade	...Sizilietta	Blon
Selection	...La Fille Du Tambour Major	Offenbach
Idly.........	Softly Unawares	Lincer
Two Step...	I'll dance till the sun breaks through...	Joyce

ORCHESTRAL CONCERT AT THE TOWN HALL.—By direction of H. E. the Governor, H. E.'s Band will play at the Town Hall to-night at 9-30 p.m. Admission by programme, 8 annas to defray expenses; any balance will be devoted to charity:—

Overture	Wald Meisler	Strauss
Selection	Mignon	Thomas
Song	Sweet Star of Love ...... Captain G. Drummond.	Rotandi
Pizzicato d'un Troubadour		Major Helmund
Ballet Suite		Lully
Song	I'll sing the songs of Araly	Clay
Csardas	No. 2	Michaets

MUSIC AT THE ROYAL YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. E. Pigott, C. I. E., V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day:—

March	Nibelungen	Wagner
Valse	Mariana	Waldteufel
Overture	Lestocq	Auber
Selection	The Quaker Girl ...	Monckton
Romance........	Musica Proibita	Gastaldon
Suite de Ballet ...	Egyptian	Luigini
Alaskan Song...	Cocheco	Reeves

MUSIC AT "MAIDANIA."—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. C. Stephen and Officers, the Band of the 14th King's Hussars, will play the following programme of music at Maidania this evening, under the direction of Mr. W. M. Robinson, L.R.A.M., Bandmaster:—

First programme.—

March..........	Luxen Koneg	Lehar
Overture	Zampa	Herold
Ballet Music ...	Coppelia	Delibes
Valse	Sang d'Automne	Joyce
Selection	Peggy	Stuart
Serenade	The Butterfly	Bendix
One Step	The Dodo Dawdle	Dunkels

Second programme

Overture......	Die Felsenmuhle........	Reissiger
Gavotte.......	Hearts and Flowers	Fletini
Selection	Lohengrin..........	Wagner
Piccolo Solo ...	The Linnet	Brockett
Valse	Contemplation...........	Kant
Selection	The Night Birds	Strauss
Two-Step	Clorinda	Byng

BAND AT THE PRINCESS MARY GYMKHANA—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel R. C. H. Barnard, V. D. and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play a programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band Master, commencing at 6 p. m. to-day.

BURNT TO DEATH.—A mill-hand named Chimaji Babaji (60), employed in the E. D. Sassoon Mill, in attempting to put out a small fire, was burnt in several parts of the body. He was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where he died.

INJURY TO A SYCE.—Govind Babaji, a syce in the employ of Mr. Jehangir Dosabhoy Karaka, while jumping from the coach-box fell into road, and one of the wheels of the carriage passed over his back. He was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital.

THE BOMBAY LADIES' BRANCH OF THE NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.—A lecture will be given by Dr. Mackichan, D.D., LL.D., Principal, Wilson College, on "Edison, a great modern Inventor," at 6 p. m. to-day, at the residence of Mrs. C. H. L. Meyer, Winter Road, Malabar Hill.

TRAM AND MOTOR COLLISION.—Tarapora Chatterji, a Bengali, was driving motor-car No. 1660 on Sunday night along Falkland-road, when near Golepitha, in reducing the speed of the car, he came into collision with a tram-car. No serious damage was done; but the front light of the tram was broken.

AMERICAN MISSION CENTENARY.—A meeting, in celebration of the centenary of the landing of the first American missionaries in Bombay will be held in the American mission Church, New Nagpada, on Wednesday next at 8 p. m. Mr. A. H. S. Aston and Sir Narayen Chandavarkar will deliver addresses.

BURGLARIES.—Wearing apparel, cash and gold buttons of the value of Rs. 700, were stolen from the house of a timber merchant named Gunni Dada, at Bazaar road, Mahim. Some of the wearing apparel was subsequently recovered. The room of a resident at Tardeo, named Namdeo Shivaram, was broken into and cash and a silver jug, collectively valued at Rs. 840, were removed, on Sunday. Gennoo Vithal, a resident at Naoroji Hill, has reported to the police that his room was broken into on Sunday evening, and ornaments, valued at Rs. 374, been removed from a cupboard.

DR. DADACHANJI'S LECTURE.—The fourth lecture of the season under the auspices of the "Dnyan Prasarak Mandali," will be delivered in Gujarati, at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, at 6-30 p. m. (S. T.), to-day, by Dr. Kaikhashru Kersaspji Dadachanji, F.R.S. (Med.), London, Consulting Surgeon and Specialist, "The Genito-Urinary and Skin Hospital, Bombay." The topic selected for the evening is "The Health of our School-children and the need of compulsory School-Medical Inspection, Supervision and Treatment." This will be the first of his intended lectures on the subject and is open to the public, front seats being reserved for ladies and members of the Mandali, as usual.

"PENNILESS TRAVELLER."—A Japanese named Kuichi Tanaka arrived in Bombay from Calcutta on the 1st February, and will leave Bombay on the 15th by the steamer "Sicilia" of the Rubatino line for Port Said. He calls himself the "Penniless over World Traveller" and has a badge with the inscription round his body. He can be seen knocking about in Bombay. He left Tokio five years ago without a penny, and has made his way through numerous cities of China to Singapur, Penang, Rangoon, Calcutta and Bombay. He intends going to Egypt, Constantinople, Europe and America. He sells post cards containing his own photo and also does odd jobs here and there.

ACWORTH LEPER ASYLUM.—The president of the Acworth Leper Asylum, Matunga, acknowledges with thanks the following donations to the Asylum during the months of October, November and December, 1912:—Dr. Clara Sanderson Lamb, U. S. America, Rs. 15-8-0; sweets from Shet Valabhdass Jamnadass Premji Thakersi and Sadashiv Luxmon Dongare; ladoos and ghathis from Messrs. Mona Mulji Lumba Kairing, Wairsy Nursee Danawala, Karsandass Dharamsy, Trikamdass Meghji, Tokersee Muljee, Isufali Kassambhai, Virjee Punjee, Bazarwala, Nagsee Dongersee, Krishna Khoonia Morarjee, Wallabdass Lalloo, Lodha Pocharia Ghola Kanji, Dayabhai Odavjee and Bai Ismail Jan Mahomed; lapsi from Messrs. Ubhayaraising and Keshav Manuk; malpuva from Messrs. Dulajee Nagajee, and Wallabdass Lalloobhai; and powah and sugar from Mr. Ludha Dharamsy Thakurdass. For a Christmas Treat:—Fowls, cakes, fruit and cigars from Messrs. Hormusjee Bhicajee Shroff and Co., cakes and fruit from Mr. Thomas Baptista, and cigars from Mr. Solway.

BOMBAY INQUESTS.

DEATH OF A EUROPEAN.

The Coroner's inquiry into the death of Mr. L. F. Poole, of Messrs. Bennet and Co., oculists, was concluded yesterday, when the jurors, in accordance with the opinion of Dr. A. Powell, Police Surgeon, returned a verdict that his death was due to a watery effusion in the brain—a natural cause.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEB. 10

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Lucknow s—2,001 cwts myrabollams, L Pragjee; 100 bales hemp, Ebjee Oomersey; 25 bales twist, P A Kulkarni; 2,000 cwt bonemeal, Croft Mody and Co; 21 bales wool, R M Kooka; 4,000 cwt cottonseed, E. D Sassoon and Co; 920 cwt oilcakes, R J Daver and Co; 200 bales cottonfly and waste, C Peraj and Co; 25 bales hemp, R Muncherji; 139 bales wool and goat hair, W and A Graham and Co.

City of Glasgow s—200 bales cotton waste and fly, Peraj and Co; 200 bales cotton waste, H E Bode and Sons; 4,852 cwt myrabollams, L Pragjee; 4,000 cwt cottonseed, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR LONDON,

Mystic s—162 bales hemp, D M Doongajee and Co.

Egypt s—540 bags nuxvomica, R Jeewandas and Co.

FOR HULL.

Umona s—2,000 cwts cottonseed, Hirjee Govindjee; 45 bales hemp, F Khoobchand; 1,987 cwt myrabollams, P Mathooradas and Co; 90 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co.

Montibello s—3,000 cwt myrabollams, L Pragjee, 562 cwt cottonseed, T Toolsidas.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Mystic s—55 bales cottonfly, K Vishram and Co; 110 bales cottonfly, Salmon Brothers; 110 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Rochdale s—200 tons manganese ore, Kiddle Reeve and Co; 2,001 cwts groundnuts, A Blascheck and Co; 4,050 cwts myrabollams, P Mathooradas and Co; 1,630 cwts castorseed, 1,965 cwts groundnuts, G Bhimjee; 975 cwts myrabollams, S. Cooverjee and Co.

Werdenfels s—200 bales hemp, E Oomersey.

FOR HAMBURG.

Benin s—217 cwts oilcakes, Volkart Bros; 115 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 55 bales cottonfly, K. Visram and Co.

Chiltern Range s—400 cwts turmeric, 202 cwts bhoysing, 15 cwts fennelseed, R Jeewandas and Co; 1,000 cwts maize, 500 cwts groundnuts, K Devchand and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of Lucknow s—1,485 cwts gingellyseed, 302 cwts linseed, J Fachiri; 1,500 cwts gingellyseed, K Devchand and Co; 301 cwts linseed, J Fachiri.

City of Glasgow s—4,002 cwts groundnuts, L Pragjee.

FOR GENOA.

Sardegna s—50 bales hemp, Ebjee Oomersey 2,001 cwts linseed, C Beggiano, and Co; 100 bales cotton, K Visram and Co; 500 cwts gram, B S Lloyd and Co; 554 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR NAPLES.

Sardegna s—700 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 4,200 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 1,000 cwts wheat, K Devchand and Co; 144 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Semiramis s—1,001 cwts linseed, A Blaschec and Co; 115 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 2,000 cwts gingellyseed, M Somjee; 20 cwts nasaton, R Kanjeebhoy and Co; 1,000 cwts bonesinews, Croft Mody and Co; 230 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR ODESSA.

Semiramis s—250 cwts olibanum, M. Jafferbhai; 125 cwts olibanum, K. Hosraz.

FOR PORT SAID (for orders.)

Amatonga s—11,640 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

Inglemoor s—22,500 cwts linseed, 1,000 cwts groundnuts, 1,000 cwts castorseed, 45,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delta s—100 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 4 cwts sharkfins, E Mahomed; 13 cwt kismis, 29 cwts dryfruits, V Narpal; 18 cwts jardaloo, A Hoosein and Co; 400 bales twist, M M Essabhoy; 115 cwts olibanum, R Visram; 5 cwts sharkfins, M Jafferbhai; 87 cwts dry fruits, T Canjee; 100 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 3 cwt jardaloo, Ahmad Hoosein and Co; 179 chests opium, P and O Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delta s—170 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 50 bales twist, J David.

FOR OSAKA.

Austria s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

A SHROFF'S DEBTS.

Nagindas Ranchordas and his Creditors.

RECEIVER APPOINTED.

The case in which Bhugwandas Purusram (a firm) sued Nagindas Ranchordas Shroff to recover Rs.20,000 due under a memorandum of arrangement dated 26th October 1911, was decreed against the defendant; who, by endorsing a life insurance policy for Rs. 30,000, had come to an arrangement with plaintiff. The decree was not executed, and the sale of a mortgaged house in Bhuleswar was postponed till August last. As the money was not paid, Mr. Taliyerkhan, for the plaintiff, prayed before Mr. Justice Macleod, in the High Court, yesterday, for a decree absolute, and for the sale of the house, in which the defendant had only a life interest. The life interest alone had been mortgaged to the plaintiff. The plaintiff had to pay Rs.1,800 as premium on the policy, as the defendant did not pay. Mr. Taliyerkhan also prayed that the plaintiff should be appointed receiver till the sale of the house, the rents of which were collected by the defendant.

Mr. Justice Macleod, after hearing Mr. Taliyerkhan, granted his prayer, and the Commissioner was asked to execute the sale of the house. His Lordship desired to know who the reversionary heir was, but counsel could not name the party.

Counsel said that all the properties of the defendant would have a receiver appointed on account of the other debts of the defendant. He would pray that the house at Bhuleswar be left out, as the plaintiff had a prior claim on it.

Before Mr. Justice Davar, a matter connected with the above suit was mentioned later.

In this suit Dwarkabai Sadanand Phaterphakar (as plaintiff sued, (1) Nagindas Ranchordas Shroff, (2) Jehangir Bomanji Cooper (executor of the last will of Bomanji Bhicaji Cooper), (3) Jamnadas Bhagwandas Bai Kaschai (wife of Jamnadas Bhugwandas), (4) Waman Bhai Kaker, and (5) Bhagwandas Parasram, for the appointment of a receiver of the immovable properties and a motor-car.

There had been a number of decrees passed against the first defendant, and he was in very involved circumstances. He had been recovering the rents and profits of the immovable properties mortgaged to the plaintiff and others, and it was prayed that a receiver should be appointed. The plaintiff also prayed that the motor-car mortgaged to her should be sold at once.

Mr. Wadia appeared for the plaintiff, Mr. Lang for the first defendant, Mr. Jinna for the second, Mr. Bahadurji for the third and fourth defendants, Mr. Moos for the fifth, and Mr. Taliyerkhan for the sixth defendant.

Mr. Wadia said that his client was the only mortgagee of the motor-car, for Rs. 1,734; and, as the car was not used by the first defendant, it ought to be sold at once to pay off the debt on it. Mr. Cooper, the second defendant, was the most suitable man to be the receiver of the estate. The first defendant was collecting rents to the extent of Rs. 5,000 per mensem, on the properties.

Mr. Bahadurji said that the third defendant was the most suitable party to become the receiver, as he had paid Rs. 87,500 on the properties. Mr. Bahadurji wanted his client to be the receiver. Mr. Moos wanted his client to be the receiver. Mr. Wadia said as everybody wanted to be the receiver, let there be an official receiver.

It was stated on behalf of the second defendant that there ought not to be any official receiver, as that would be expensive.

His Lordship, after hearing all the parties, appointed Mr. R. D. Sethna to be the receiver of all the properties, except the Bhuleswar and Shaik Memon-street ones; and the motor-car was ordered to be sold at once.

WIDOW'S COMPLAINT.

Mr. Justice Beaman, in the Bombay High Court, had before him the suit in which one Bai Gangabai, widow of Shivraj Pacharia, sued her brother-in-law, Dava Pacharia, to recover Rs. 2,592.

The plaintiff said that her late husband, Shivraj, carried on a business in partnership with his brother. When her husband died, the accounts were checked, and Rs. 2,592 found due to her. She demanded the money but was offered only Rs. 92.

The defendant said that Rs. 2,693 had been due to Gangabai, but she had assigned the amount to the defendant by an agreement made in the presence of a "panch" composed of twenty-five members of the caste. She had also authorised the defendant to withdraw Rs. 1,000, Rs. 800 and Rs. 500 at different times, for her own use. It had been arranged that the widow, in consideration of the assignment, was to be provided with food and a home during her lifetime. The defendant was ready to pay Rs. 92, which was the balance due to the widow.

His Lordship, after hearing evidence and counsel on both sides, held that he could not accept the document of assignment, as it did not bear the signature or thumb impression of the plaintiff, or of any other witness of her behalf, in support of its execution. The evidence for the defence was exceedingly untrustworthy. It was unsafe to deprive the widow of her only means of subsistence. His Lordship, therefore, granted the plaintiff a decree for Rs. 2,592 with interest and costs.

POLICE COURTS.

DEAL IN GOLD.

Before Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalwad, Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, Deputy Inspector Sargon charged Ramdas Shahsinh with attempting to cheat one Sitaram Govinda, a goldsmith; and three others, with abetment.

The accused had led the complainant to believe that they were in possession of gold which they wanted to dispose of. They took him to Kennedy Sea Face, and showed him some gold, but as they did not come to an understanding, no transaction resulted. The accused, who then went away, were followed, and information given to the police, who arrested them. On being searched, they were found to possess gilded copper ornaments.

The case was remanded.

VARIED PLUNDER.

Before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, Sub-Inspector Thakore charged Kalanda Sikander, a Mahomedan, with house-breaking and theft.

The evidence showed that the accused had committed theft of some pieces of cloth valued at Rs. 55, from the shop of Baji Ahmed Abas, on the 21st of January. He had also stolen a Zanzibar parrot belonging to a Parsi lady named Danabai Pestonji Adenwala.

The accused had a number of previous convictions, and his Worship convicted and sentenced him to undergo rigorous imprisonment for two years, and six months, respectively, in the two cases, the sentences to run consecutively.

IMPORTATION OF ARMS.

A Mahomedan, named Aga Baba Chul Mahomed Ali, an inhabitant of Baku, was yesterday charged before Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, with being in possession of a revolver and seven cartridges.

The man arrived from the Persian Gulf on Saturday last by the steamer "Kasara." Mr. Potts, Chief Inspector of Customs, on examination of his belongings, found the revolver and cartridges.

The accused pleaded guilty and stated that he had purchased the revolver at Resht, where no license was required. He was "en route" to the Haj and he went to Kerbella via Persia, but the danger on the route prevented him in proceeding further on his journey, and he was returning home, via Bombay and the Persian Gulf. He was not acquainted with the laws of this country.

His Worship fined the accused Rs. 125.

EUROPEAN WOMAN IN TROUBLE.

Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, heard a case in which an Austrian woman named Trasule Patin (24), said to be of loose character, was charged by Superintendent Walton of the Bombay Police, with assaulting a public servant in the execution of duties.

On Sunday evening the accused, accompanied by another woman, went on board the s. s. "Austria," and Mr. T. H. Potts, Chief Inspector of Customs, wanted them to be searched on their return whether they had any cocaine with them or not. He asked them to allow themselves to be searched. The accused not only refused, but showed resistance. She wanted to fight, and used bad language. Mr. Potts was kicked; and she attempted to make use of her hat pin as a weapon. It was with some difficulty that the woman was led into a room, when a stewardess searched her. She smashed the cups and glasses that were on the table in the room. No cocaine was, however, found on either women and they were allowed to go.

Before the Magistrate, Patin pleaded guilty and admitted that when she defied the authorities, she was not in her proper senses, but was under the influence of liquor. She was willing to make amends for her action by tendering an apology.

His Worship, however, thought that even though the woman was not more than twenty-four years and no cocaine was found on her, he could not but convict and sentence her to imprisonment. He thought that a fine would not have any deterrent effect, for any cocaine smuggler would be able to hire the services of women like the accused to take the drug from steamers, and when asked to be searched they could create trouble and disturbance as the accused had done.

The accused was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

THIS AND THAT.

What a terrible curse the craze for fancy dress is becoming nowadays in the dancing community. Every other dance in these degraded times seems to be limited to those persons who do not mind making themselves ridiculous in garments for which they are very little suited. Why is it that so many people cannot enjoy a terpsichorean evening without rigging themselves in the disguise of centuries ago? Do they think that they look handsomer, finer and, better set up, if they wear clothes of strange shape and gaudy hue, or is it that they merely hope to be more noticeable? The latter consideration, I fancy, has the greater weight amongst, at least, the more unsavoury habitues of the polished floor. The weedy skeleton or the corpulent mass of gross humanity may be certain, at least, of a passing glance, if he only accentuates his shortcomings in the gay and gallant plumes of the past; but, like the scarecrow, however weird and wonderful he may appear, and however much attention he may attract, nevertheless he will be carefully avoided. Fancy dress, unfortunately, or perhaps fortunately, exaggerates a person's shortcomings. A man in the conventional black of every-day evening wear may look no worse than a waiter; put him, however, into trunk hose and his carefully concealed vulgarity unwittingly exudes from every pore.

The choice of these fancy costumes is causing an immense amount of profound thought, and many sleepless nights amongst both sexes of the population of Bombay. One lady of my acquaintance told me that she was going to a certain ball as an advertisement for Mellin's Food. "How will you arrange that?," I asked. "Oh, very simple," she replied, "I shall merely require a bottle and a cushion to sit on!" "I shall be there!", was my unspoken comment. In my own case, a short time ago, I determined to go to one of these functions attired as "Little Boy Blue." I could not have made a more unfortunate selection. In Bombay, there being no theatrical costumes, one has to ransack any number of shops before one can complete one's kit, and for this "Boy Blue" costume, a wide lace collar was necessary. A purchase of this kind entails an expedition into the ladies' department. "Lace collars? Certainly, Sir," declaimed the obsequious shop-walker in stentorian tones. "Lingerie department, staight through and round to the right." Feeling extremely uncomfortable, I hurriedly sneaked through a forest of wax models in various stages of decollete, and eventually, blushing furiously, brought up before the lingerie counter, which was already occupied by a grim old female of my acquaintance, making, unfortunately, certain unmentionable purchases. Quickly grabbing the first thing tendered by the first assistant, I made a masterly retreat under cover of some friendly showcases from the fire of ill-concealed smiles that had greeted my discomfiture. It only remains to add that my counter-companion and I were not on speaking terms for the future.

I really cannot understand what is at the back of the minds of those persons who try to avoid the interesting task of sitting upon a jury. During the last week or so, a large proportion of the Europeans in Bombay have been summoned to the High Court, because of the Sessions that are there taking place; yet, strange to say, an enormous number of those sent for fail to appear at the appointed time. These persons, in fact, prefer to incur a fine of Rs. 50 rather than do their duty to the community. It is a commonplace that, if charged with a crime, we all have the privilege of being tried by a panel of our equals, but for some reason the task of serving in that panel is looked upon in an unfavourable light. Surely, this work of dispensing justice is an honourable one and should be cheerfully borne by those whose turn has, for the time, come round. In my opinion, those shirkers who, for fear of losing a few bargains in their business, neglect their duties in the jury-box, are placing lucre before honour, and are unworthy of the name of gentleman. Their escutcheon is for ever soiled. What would these mercenary individuals deserve if they themselves were falsely accused of some foul crime? They, having meanly refused to help the cause of justice, truth, and mercy, should be deprived of any sort of trial, and be condemned unheard. They would surely deserve that fate.

The individual, who, the other day, whilst in a taxi, collided with a funeral, must have felt extremely awkard. The driver, following the usual native habit, whipped round a corner on the wrong side of the road, and found himself face to face with a body on its way to the burning-ground. The bearers hastily dropped their burden and sprang aside, leaving their inanimate charge to the tender mercies of the modern juggernaut. Luckily, however, the brakes were applied in time and the car drew up within a few inches of the corpse's head. Such an experience as this must have been enough to make the shrouded relics turn in their bier. In any other place but Bombay, conduct of this sort would have caused the passers-by to give the offending motorist a warm reception, but here, unfortunately, reckless driving is the usual practice; and hairbreadth escapes or serious accidents pass without much comment. A journey in a taxi through the native city is really a most perilous undertaking, and one that should not be ventured upon by anyone not blessed with the strongest nerve. If the taxi men knew how to drive and would only progress at a reasonable rate, these trips would be safe enough. But unhappily, in most cases, the drivers are absolutely incapable. They are unable to judge either speed or distance, and think that smart driving consists in making spurts at a breakneck pace, interspersed by sharp and sudden applications of the brake.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

The election of sixteen Councillors to the Bombay Municipality by the Justices of the Peace took place yesterday afternoon in the Council room of the Corporation.

On the motion of Dr. Sir Balachandra Krishna, Kt., Dr. A. G. Turner was voted to the chair, and resolutions sanctioning the voting and appointment of the scrutineers were passed. It was resolved that no voting paper should be received after Bombay Time appointed yesterday, and that the following gentlemen be appointed for the purpose for scruitnising:—Messrs. R. Peel, N. Manghan, R. P. Masani, and S. B. Master, Dr. B. K. Goldsmith, Rao Saheb A. W. Shette, and Messrs. L. W. Michael and Dr. Sorabji Cowasji Hormasji.

The following are the voters:—Only 466 voted out of 597 voters, of whom 233 are Europeans, 134 Parsis, 121 Hindus, 79 Mahomedans, 23 Portuguese and 7 Jews.

Fresh and fragrant, straight from the oven

That is how Paisley Flour cakes, scones, and rolls may be safely eaten and enjoyed.

The ease and simplicity in use of Paisley Flour will enable your cook to bake successfully.

For home baking use always

"PAISLEY (Trade Mark) FLOUR"
The SURE raising powder

and go by the rule—mix well, dry, 1 part of Paisley Flour to 8 parts of ordinary flour.

An excellent selection of recipes accompanies every tin, and the Brown & Polson Book of 73 recipes is post free from Mackenzie, Lyall & Co., Lyon's Range, Calcutta.

BURGOYNE
A most valuable Remedy for
LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM,
SPRAINS, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA,
and all Bronchial Affections is
BURGOYNE'S
EUCALYPTUS OIL
(A Specially Pure Distillate)
A few drops sprinkled on the Handkerchief will ward off COLDS, INFLUENZA, &c.
NEVER FAILS TO GIVE RELIEF.
In 4-oz. bottles. Specify "Burgoynes."
BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES & CO., LONDON.
FOR PURITY

THE HAIR TONIC FOR THE ORIENT
Do not use cheap and inferior Hair Oil which injure Hair and Brain.
Kaminia Oil has been for excellent make awarded a Gold Medal in the Mysore Exhibition and Certificate of merits in the Allahabad Exhibition.

KAMINIA OIL
Delicately perfumed oil for beautifying and increasing the growth of the hair.
To be rubbed well into the roots of the hair daily.
KAMINIA PERFUMERY Co BOMBAY

KAMINIA OIL
Nourishes the Hair,
Removes the Dandruff,
Increases the Growth,
Beautifies the skin.
It's not only a hair tonic but a skin food the Little rubbed on the body just before the bath produces refreshing sensation and makes the skin velvity. Delicately Perfumed. The finest Hair pressing.
PER BOTTLE RE. 1, V. P. EXTRA. OF ALL CHEMISTS.
Sample free on application with half anna. Postage stamp.
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.,
Jumma Musjid, BOMBAY, No. 2.

Established over a Century.
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ARE YOU BUYING A MOTOR CAR?
IT WILL PAY YOU TO PUT THE MATTER IN OUR HANDS.
WE CAN SAVE YOU MONEY.
AN ENQUIRY WILL CONVINCE YOU OF THIS.
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THE ORIENT MOTOR CAR AND ELECTRIC Co.,
53, Apollo Street,
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Pure Greek Grape Wines & Brandies

Which have gained the *Highest Prizes* (GRAND PRIX) in recent exhibitions of Paris, 1900, Liege 1905. Bordeaux 1907, Bruxelles 1910, for their *excellent qualities.*

	Per Bottle Rs.	a.
DESERT AND MEDICAL WINES.		
Mavrodaphne, Manufacturers' Speciality, very old	2	8
" Empress Sweet, Vintage 1884	5	4
Saravalle, Red Wine, very old, similar to Port Wine but far better quality	2	6
Malvasia, White	2	10
Malvasia Gutland, Red, Sweet Wines very very old	3	0
" White do. do.	3	8
Port Wine, White old dry...	1	12
Port Wine, Red	1	12
Moscato, very old, light flavoured	2	0
TABLE WINES.		
Morea, Vin de table, Red...	1	6
Demestica, Vin de table, Red	1	10
Kalavryta, Vin de table, Red	1	12
Acheos, Vin de table, White, (very old)...	2	8
Morea, Vin de table, White	1	8
Demestica, Vin de table, White ...	1	12
SPECIAL SHERRY WINES.		
Acheos, Imperial dry, vintage, 1884	5	4
Marsala de l'Achaia	1	10
Malaga de l'Achaia	1	10
Vermouth de l'Achaia	1	12
SUPERIOR BRANDIES.		
Vintage of 1900 (one crown)	3	8
" 1895 (two crown)	4	0
" 1890 (Princes)...	5	0
" 1887 (Royal) ...	6	0

SOLE IMPORTERS,

TH. VAFIADIS & Co.,

117-125, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Austrian Lloyd I. S. N. Co's steamer Austria, 4,869 tons, Captain D. M. Casulich, will sail to-day for Kobe via Colombo with a general cargo.

The steamer Perlak, 1,102 tons, Captain A. E. Gentles, will sail to-day for Rangoon with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Linga, 952 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, sailed yesterday for Karachi via Kathiawar, Coast ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

The Anchor Line Steamer Elysia, 3,998 tons, Captain J. A. Coverley, arrived in harbour on Monday foom Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Vadala, 2,194 tons Captain P. E. Lyne, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein with a cargo of timber and rice.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Kasara. 504 tons, Captain C. R. King, arrived in harbour on Sunday from the Persian Gulf etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR AND R.I.M. VESSELS.

H M S Highflyer..Capt R A Nugent.....R N Flagship
H M S Alert ....Comdr H G Somerville .....Sloop
H M S Sphinx ....Comdr Geo J Todd .....Spl Ser St
R I M S Hardinge ..Comdr D H Gibson .....Troopship.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—FEB 10.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
B City of Glasgow	4179	Finlay			K W & Co
C&R Montebello	2770	Croft		11-2	J Finlay & Co
D&E Benin	2788	Cole	NF	9-2	K Nixon & Co
F Clan Macgillvraz	3107	Ridgeway			J F & Co
G Mohammadi	1251	Ookerji			B & P S N Co
G Tantah	1114	Simons			T M& Co
H Naderi	1168	Goddic	Busreh		B and P S N Co
M Vosges	2489	Rebel			J Finlay
N Umona	2838	Rivers	A'twerp		W & A G & Co
O Rochdale	2377	McMullen	Antwerp	12-2	T M & Co
P Werdenfels	2793	Gosses			W & A Graham & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

	Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
1	Austria	4869	Casulich	China	11-2	A L S N Co
2	Elysia	3998	Coverley			W ard A G and Co
8	Sardegna	3225	muzeo	Genoa		R Line
4	City of Lucknow	2371	Simpson			K N & Co
6	Lalpoora	2124	Kilner	Karachi		M M & Co
7	Semiramis	2497	Pavissich			A L S N Co
9	Mystic	2432	Kain			W & A G & Co
9	Querimba	4937	Fry	Calcutta	11-2	M M & Co
10&11	India	4199	Gordon	Shanghai		P & O Co
10&11	Delta	4730	Martin	Shanghai	12-2	P & O S N Co
12 & 13	Egypt	4207	Summers	London		P & O Co
14	Dwarka	759	Maxon	Busreh		M M & Co
15	Gorjistan	2878	Paramor			M M & Do
13	Amatonga	2093	Wooster			Ralli Bros

H W P D

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Agents.
Indravati	513	Ismail	Bo S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
9	Kasara	King	Busreh, Feb 2
10	City of B'gham	Mayall	Karachi, Feb 8
	Elysia	Coverley	Liverpool.Jan 18
	Vadala	Lyne	Moulmein,Jan23

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
10	Zoraster	Wikham	Kobe, &c
	Dunnottar Castle	Stanley	Port Said
	City of B'ham	Mayall	Liverpool, &c

The following vessels obtained port clearances on Monday:—

Steamer Austria, Casulich, for Kobe.
" Perlak, Gentles, for Rangoon.

The following vessels began to load on Monday:—

Steamer City of Glasgow, for Liverpool.
" Koweit, for Calcutta.
" Bridge, for Bangkok, &c.
" Lowoe, for Mauritius.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor Line steamer Scindia, Homeward bound arrived at Marseilles on the 9th instant.

The Ellerman Line steamer City of Paris, left Port Said homeward bound on the afternoon of the 5th instant.

FRANCHISE BILL.

The Rights of Seafarers.

The subject of Mariners' Votes is one to which, for sometime past, the Parliamentary Committee of the Imperial Merchant Service Guild have been devoting their attention. The management committee of the guild being of opinion that the Franchise Bill, as introduced by the Prime Minister, would form a very suitable opportunity for the further consideration of the right of seafarers in respect to the franchise, have submitted it for the consideration of their Parliamentary Committee. They have now received an intimation from the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Basil E. Peto, M.P., that he has given notice of an amendment dealing with the position of sailors and trusts to bring it forward, unless it is held to be out of order or otherwise falls under the guillotine. It may be added that the Parliamentary Committee of the guild is of a strictly non-party character and their efforts, in endeavouring to secure for mariners the right to exercise their franchise, will meet with very general sympathy.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

GRAND	Price. Rs.	a.	p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6	0	2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg.	5	12	2	do.
Chester Brand 125 deg.	5	0	2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg.	4	12	2	do.
Tiger Brand 125 deg.	4	12	2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4	12	2	do.
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The Bombay Gazette.

Tuesday, 11th February, 1913.

INTERVENTION IN PERSIA

The reappearance of the Persian Pretender, Salar-ud-Dowlah, in the vicinity of Meshed, which is imperialist in its politics, may cause the Russians to take action for the maintenance of tranquility within their sphere, although they have recently reduced the number of their troops in the districts adjacent to the capital. And if an attempt is made to capture the elusive brother of the ex-Shah, it may be hoped that it will not be attended with such severe reprisals as those that occurred a few months ago, when Russian troops were sent into the holy city of the Shias, with consequences that excited Moslem feeling in India, and caused their associations to make representations to the Government. Salar-ud-Dowlah's area of operations has hitherto lain in the Western districts where he tried to raise a rebellion amongst the Kurds, who were excited over the execution of one of their principal leaders, and threatened to attack Teheran with an overwhelming force, unless the Regency agreed to a series of propositions sent by him to Russian newspapers. But his army failed to materialise, and a few weeks later, we heard that he was again a fugitive after an engagement that had resulted in the defeat of his followers. He has been offered a pardon and a pension, but will accept neither as he has vowed to restore the old autocracy of the Kajars in his own person or perish in the attempt. If the Russians make a serious attempt to capture him, they will probably succeed, and one element of danger would be removed by his deportation to the Crimea, where the ex-Shah still weaves plots for a restoration that is never likely to be agreed to by the two Powers in possession.

But while we are interested in the Pretender's reappearance and its apparent objective, we are much more concerned as to the situation in Southern Persia, where the country has lapsed into barbarism, and the well-armed tribes are pursuing a crusade of pillage and assassination practically unmolested, because the administration has no troops to launch against them. The progress of the Swedish gendarmerie who are relied upon to restore order, is exasperatingly slow, because there are no funds for their equipment, and it is also apparent that their officers, already discouraged by the opposition to their plans, are not altogether suited for work requiring more knowledge of the language and the ways of the Persians than they possess. These and other cognate points have been explained by the *Times* correspondent who has recently traversed the country from North to South, and recorded his impressions in a series of letters which have attracted some attention. His verdict is that the Regency is powerless to combat the prevailing anarchy, and that the gendarmerie, even if it finally becomes a compact and mobile force, about which he and other observers are sceptical, will be wholly insufficient to subdue the tribes, or police the trade-routes. According to the latest intelligence from Teheran, it is proposed to send a contingent numbering some seventeen hundred under Swedish officers to Shiraz and Ispahan, as soon as the weather will permit the commencement of native operations, and provided Great Britain will supply funds to the extent of £300,000, for the equipment and payment of this body. The reply of the Home Government to this proposition is still awaited, and it may well be surmised that Sir Edward Grey hesitates to recommend it to his calleagues—although the sum, if received, is to be made over to the Swedish Commandant—because it is manifest that such a microscopic force will fail to overawe tribes who outnumber it by fifty to one, and not long ago defeated the gendarmerie in the vicinity of Shiraz. When the murder of Captain Eckford occurred six weeks since, pressure was applied to the Regency for speedy reprisals on the tribe responsible for it, and assurances were given that within a month the Borahmadis would receive thorough chastisement. The Bakhtiaris, who are the principal supporters of the Nationalist Government, were to be the avengers of this outrage, but none of them have moved from Teheran, probably because their appearance in the South, which is outside their sphere of influence, would have leagued all the local tribes against them, with results that might have reacted on the stability of the central administration.

However this may be, it is clear that the punishment of the Borahmadis is to be deferred until the gendarmerie are prepared to attempt it, unless the exemplary patience of the British Government is exhausted, and they resolve to intervene in a situation which demands their help from both humanitarian and national standpoints. A Press *communique* issued at Delhi last month, announced that an active exchange of views on the question was proceeding between the Government of India and the Secretary of State, and it was hinted that the contemplated intervention might assume the form of an expedition to the Southern districts for the purpose of chastising the tribes and re-opening the trade routes. The number of troops required would be considerable, an estimate given by Lord Crewe in the December debate in the Lords, placing it at five or six thousand, while Colonel Yate, who is familiar with the physical difficulties of the country and the probable resistance to be encountered, considers that at least fifteen or twenty thousand would be necessary. These are points which are doubtless engaging the attention of the Military authorities if the move is actually under consideration, and we shall have to await particulars until a line of policy is decided upon. For it has to be remembered that the expedition, if undertaken, will not be limited to punitive purposes, because the supersession of the local administration in a task it is incompetent to perform, will imply the obligation of holding the country until the Persian authorities are strong enough to resume charge of it, and keep the tribes in subordination, and some time would have to elapse before those conditions are reached. As an alternative to these costly operations, which would assuredly evoke protests from the Mahomedan Associations who would view them as a prelude to the partition of Persia, it has been suggested that a carefully selected body of officers, both British and Indian, with a suitable escort, should be despatched to the Southern districts to raise a tribal militia for co-operation with the Swedish gendarmerie, as it is believed that their leaders would encourage enlistment if they received subsidies themselves and were assured of the permanent employment of their followers as road-guards. This is, of course, a revival of the proposition outlined by the Viceroy a year ago, when he suggested that the best and easiest solution of the problem would be a financial pact with the tribal leaders similar to that which guarantees the tranquility of the Indo-Afghan trade routes. The idea was then somewhat hastily disavowed by the Home Government, because the Teheran Regency protested against it as an invasion of their authority, comparable with the Russian occupation of Northern Persia. But matters have not improved during the past twelve months as British subjects have been plundered, wounded, and even assassinated and it is manifest that the Central Administration can do nothing to check these forms of anarchy, though each outrage is followed by profuse regrets and threats of punishment that are never administered, while the commerce of the districts is held up by the brigands who infest all the roads from the littoral. Diplomatic representations and friendly advice will not amend a situation requiring more heroic forms of treatment and intervention of some kind must follow as a corollary to these pacific methods of mediation, unless Great Britain is prepared to surrender a dominancy dating from the early days of the Company, and that is an unthinkable proposition from all national, political, and commercial standpoints.

SHIPBUILDING DURING 1912. While the world's output in shipbuilding, during 1912, maintained a steady increase over that of the two preceding years, Great Britain, although a long way ahead of the figures of 1910, failed to reproduce quite the same output of vessels actually launched as in 1911. In that year her production was 822 ships, of which 50 were warships, and 2,034,630 tonnage, while foreign production was 946 ships, of which 119 were warships, and 1,384,379, tonnage. In 1912, however, while foreign production advanced to 1,151 ships (including 144 warships) and a tonnage of 1,506,147, British building receded to 742 ships (including 30 warships) and a tonnage of 1,930,251. Briefly, whereas in 1911, British shipbuilding amounted to 68 per cent. of the world's production, a spring upward from 58 2-5 per cent. in 1910, in 1912, the proportion had sunk to 60 per cent. These figures we cull from "Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping," a comprehensive publication, which appearing thus early in the year sets a fine example to most official bluebooks, which are issued in this country. In spite of the decrease of tonnage, it must not be overlooked, however, that the number of large steamers launched in the United Kingdom during 1912 has greatly exceeded the average of recent years. During the years 1892 96, 47 vessels of 6,000 tons and upwards were launched in the United Kingdom; in the following five years 1897-1901, the number rose to 166; in the next five years, 1902-06, 156 were launched, and during the five years; 1907-11, 167 such vessels were launched. Of vessels of 10,000 tons and upwards, only five were launched in the five years 1892-96; 32 were launched during the five years 1897-01; 29 were launched during the five years 1902-06; and 48 during the five years 1907-11. The returns for 1912 show that 69 vessels of 6,000 tons and above were launched. Of these, 16 were over 10,000 tons each, the largest being the White Star s.s. "Ceramic," of 18,600 tons, and the Canadian-Pacific steamers "Empress of Asia" and "Empress of Russia," 16,850 tons each. The average tonnage of steamers launched in the United Kingdom during 1912 was 2,676 tons; but if steamers of less than 500 tons be excluded, the average of the remaining steamers reaches 3,955 tons gross, which is a considerable advance on the mean of the averages of the previous five years. There is nothing in fact to cause discouragement in the condition of the shipbuilding trade. Foreign production, it is true reached a record, no less than 37,000 tons of merchant vessels having been launched in excess of the yield of 1911. At the same time, while the United Kingdom cannot, for various reasons, produce figures which are quite so satisfactory, the returns show indubitably that the amount of activity displayed in British shipyards has never before been equalled. The highest individual foreign increases are shown by the United States with 66 per cent., Germany 50 per cent., and Italy 45 per cent. Great Britain, however, scores, as we have pointed out, over big ships, for of sea-going merchant vessels of 3,000 tons gross and upwards, of which there were 367 totalling 2,019,763 tons, launched in the world, 71·3 of the tonnage has been launched in the United Kingdom.

LEPROSY AND NASTIN. We have no doubt that far away in England the comforting theory of the medical officer of the Metropolitan Asylums Board will be received with enthusiasm. He says that leprosy is only in a low degree contagious, and we should not be surprised if this light-hearted statement has its effect on the subscription lists of missions, which devote themselves to the care of lepers. Out here in the East, however, where we see the hideous victims of the disease walking freely in our streets, it does not seem so easy to believe. Should one's find a leper squatting within ones compound, he would be a brave man who would personally push him out; and residents in the East would rather pin their faith to the results of scientific investigation, which has already given promise of results. There is more satisfaction to our mind to be got from a recent report from Sylhet on the Nastin treatment than in all these novel theories which the Metropolitan Asylums Board produces. Nastin, which is a neutral fat containing an organism obtained from a leprous nodule, has been used in the Sylhet Leper Asylum since 1909, and the benefit, which has been derived from it, has been so great that its use has gradually been extended. A beginning was made with two lepers, then the number was increased to seven, and six months later, to twelve. A few months later still, it was found that results had been so satisfactory that sanction was obtained from Government for the treatment of all patients by this method. Summarising the results of his experiments, Captain L. B. Scott, I.M.S., who is in charge of the hospital, describes them as "eminently satisfactory. In almost every case," he says, "marked improvement has occurred." In mild cases, local symptoms have been so far removed as to leave no perceptible sign of the disease." But, as he wisely adds, it remains to be seen how far the apparent cure is permanent. In severe cases, the effect of the treatment is peculiar. There is a fairly rapid improvement up to a certain point, when progress ceases or becomes very slow. It is affirmed, however, that the advance of the disease has been "definitely arrested," and that the development of any fresh lesion after treatment is rare. Four patients were discharged as cured. Of these, one left without any signs of the disease; another had only faint patches of discolouration, while in two others, some traces of anæsthesia still remained. It is yet to be seen whether the effects, which the Nastin treatment produces, are permanent; but there can be no doubt that they furnish greater ground for hope than any which have been achieved by any other method. It is a singular and most encouraging fact, too, that the treatment is welcomed by the patients. They apparently have a great faith in it, and as Captain Scott remarks, many of them continually clamour for more injections, making a great outcry if any intermission takes place.

GOVERNMENT AND FLYING MACHINES. An almost incredible instance of official parsimony is alleged by a correspondent of the "Pall Mall Gazette." Last April the War Office promised to give financial support to private aerodromes, where military aeroplanes, could be housed during their cross-country journeys. But the financial support is now stated to be four shillings per day for such time as the Government machine may occupy the shed. Inasmuch as the ordinary rent of an aeroplane shed is £100 a year, and the utmost that the Government would pay, even if occupying it for 365 days in the year, would be £75, there is not much encouragement here for private enterprise.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Salsette" with the outward Mails of the 31st ult. left Aden on Sunday at midnight, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a. m. on Friday next.

Mr. C. H. Atkins, Political Agent to the Phulkian States and Bhawalpore, takes two years' furlough and will be succeeded by Major A. C. Elliot, Deputy Commissioner.

Dr. Thurston Holland told a delightful story at Ashton the other night, in the course of a lecture on X-rays. A Liverpool boy had been sent by his employer with a half-sovereign to pay a bill. He returned in tears shortly afterwards, and sobbingly explained that he had swallowed the coin. The employer refused to "swallow" the story, and in the hardness of his heart dismissed the youth. The mother of the boy took him to a Liverpool hospital, and begged the officials to examine the boy's stomach by X-rays. They did, and the coin was there! The photographic evidence of the truth of the boy's story was shown to the employer, and he reinstated him. "History does not say," said Dr. Holland, "whether the boy married his employer's daughter and became a partner in the firm, but all such stories ought to end that way."

MILITARY MATTERS.

The Replacement of the Monoplane.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 24.

The two latest reports of the Public Safety and Accidents Investigation Committee of the Royal Aero Club, just published, deal with the aeroplane accidents in September and December last year in the earlier of which Captain Hamilton and Lieutenant Wyress Stuart, and in the later Lieutenant Parke and his passenger, Mr. Hardwicke, lost their lives. Whilst both reports are valuable, that the earlier accident is the more interesting in that it presented more difficulties. At the time that the accident occurred, and even after the inquest it seemed impossible that the cause could be traced. The investigation by the experts, who form the committee, has resulted in clearing up the mystery, and incidentally clearing the character of the monoplane from the stigma attached to the ban placed upon it by the War Office [illegible] dent. [illegible] as a result of the accident. [illegible] will be remembered that the aeroplane was the same French-built Deperdessin monoplane which, a few weeks before, had gained the second prize of £2,000 in the open class of the Military Aeroplane competition on Salisbury Plain. It was driven by a 100 h. p. Gnome rotary engine, and was considered one of the best and most up-to-date aeroplanes at the time, and of a type largely and successfully used in the French army. The evidence of eye-witnesses briefly came to this, that near Hitchin the flight of the monoplane became unsteady; at a height estimated at 500 feet the left wing broke off, and the machine fell, almost vertically, the nose striking the ground first. An inspection of the machine revealed the fact that certain parts were missing, and these were eventually found at distances up to 600 yards from the place where the wreck lay, and in the direction from which the machine had come. From the nature of these parts and their positions and condition, the committee have been able to piece together the story of what happened in the air before and leading up to the breaking off of the wing, as observed by spectators on the ground. The parts found included two push rods belonging to the engine, the aluminium cowl that covers the engine, and aluminium plate from the left wing spar, and some portions of the stay mast to which the bracing cables are attached. These parts had, therefore, evidently become detached in the air before the occurrence of the accident. Eight of the push rods of the engine were found to have been broken off close to the crank case; the cowl bore marks of having been brought into contact with the engine, whilst it was running; and the bolts attaching one of the under bearing cables to the left wing spar showed signs of having sheared in the air. From these facts it was deduced that the primary cause of the trouble lay in the engine, or rather the propelling plant and not in structural weakness of the frame work. The committee are of opinion that one of two things may have happened. Either one of the tappet-rods may have broken in flight, with the result that the valve rocker fouled the cowl, and tore it off, and enabled it to inflict severe injuries on the stay mast, thereby weakening the wings, and thus leading up to the final disaster; or, as one of the blades was found to be missing, the propeller might have been fractured in the air, the engine rotating at high speed been thus thrown out of balance, with the result, that it shifted and the wing cables were torn loose. In the opinion of the committee the engine attachments were too light. Whichever view is taken, it would seem that the blame rests with the rotary engine. Neither the breaking of a tappet rod, nor a fractured propeller would, with a stationary engine, have led necessarily to disaster. The 100 h.p. engine in this case weighed 220lbs. and rotated at the rate of 1,200 revolutions a minute. The strain set up by such a swiftly rotating mass being thrown out of balance would affect injuriously a structure with a much greater margin of safety than exists in an aeroplane. The rotary engine possesses certain excellent qualities, but its use involves dangers which do not exist in the case of the stationary engine, and it is quite possible that for this reason the stationary engine will come into greater favour in the future, especially for work in which it is possible to sacrifice a little speed to obtain a greater margin of security. The second report on the accident to Lieutenant Parke traces the disaster to the engine trouble, which was evident from the time of the start. As the engine power failed, it became less and less possible to control the machine in the strong gusty wind, rendered all the more dangerous by the presence of the coppice which made the gusts more uncertain, both in direction and force. When at the turn a gush caught the under side of the wing, the result was inevitable in the absence of the manœuvring power, which a correctly running engine would have conferred.

THE BALKANS.

The decision of Turkey to accept the advice tendered by the Powers brings the prospect of peace measurably near. Last week I sketched the position of the belligerents as it stood for a resumption of hostilities. It may, therefore, not be without interest this week to outline the military effect for Turkey, should peace be concluded on terms involving the loss of Adrianople. Macedonia and Albania have, in the past, contributed practically no recruits to the Army, Thrace comparatively few, drawn from the Mussalman population, Macedonia alone has absorbed £T2,000,000 annually more in administration than she returned in revenue, without counting the cost of the frequently recurring military expedition which has been necessary to quell disturbances, and maintain Ottoman rule. At all times it has been necessary to maintain large garrisons throughout the European possessions, but local necessities have prevented their distribution to the best advantage for frontier defence, and yet the frontiers were such as to demand the most scientific distribution of troops, if their protection was to be anything more than a farce. During the war, the Turks have had to conduct operations in widely scattered theatres with poor connections, and have had to face to nearly every point of the compass. The military strength of the Ottoman Empire lies in Asia Minor. Anatolia supplies her best troops. The Turkish Fleet failed to command the Ægean, the best, and only quick route by which the Asiatic troops could be transported as there were required to the points where reinforcements were required. Communications by land involved delays that were fatal in the face of the swiftly developed strategy of the Allies. By endeavouring to oppose her enemies at every point, Turkey was not strong enough anywhere to achieve a success. Her military strength was wasted by much sub-division. In a military sense the loss of Albania and Macedonia will be a distinct gain. Their possession was a source of weakness not of strength. The necessity for the possession of Adrianople for the defence of Constantinople, has been persistently urged throughout the negotiations, but a reference to the scheme drawn up by Field Marshal von der Goltz will show that the fortification of Adrianople was incidental to and not an essential part of the plan of defence of Constantinople. It was fortified, because it was in itself an important place. There was always the chance of its being cut off and isolated, as actually has happened, and the certainty that if that happened, operations for its relief would bulk largely in the plans of the Turkish General to the detriment of sounder strategical enterprises. The line selected by the Field Marshal for concentration at the outbreak of the hostilities was behind the upper course of the Ergene River between Serai and Muradli, which was to be strongly entrenched. The choice of this position was prompted by its natural strength, and by the railway facilities behind it for the concentration of troops, and the supply of reinforcements, ammunition, stores, and provisions. Further north of this main position there were to be placed only advanced troops to delay the march of the invaders at various points. This disposition was intended to give Turkey time to bring up her full strength, or as much as might be needed by the circumstances of the case, and enable her then to take the offensive without the loss of morale incidental to heavy reverses at the outset of the campaign. Adrianople was fortified, because its loss at the commencement of operations would have been regarded as a disaster, not because it was essential to hold it for the safety of the Ergene position or the protection of the capital. According to the action taken by the adversary, Adrianople might lessen to a ranging extent the number of their troops available for action on the Ergene line, but the advantage of this to Turkey was small in comparison with the disadvantage of being tied down to the relief of the fortress at the earliest possible moment after assuming the offensive. As regards Constantinople itself, it was saved by the Tchataldja Lines on this occasion, and there is no reason why if the Tchatalja position is taken in hand, and defended by up-to-date fortifications, kept in repairs, and maintained up-to-date the security of the capital should be ensured as far as it is possible for fortifications to give security. The situation allows of the co-operation of the navy from the sea on both sides, and the Ergene position will still remain behind which the Army of manœuvre can be concentrated, if necessary. It is impossible, therefore, to resist the conclusion that Turkey has lost the shadow and gained the substance, and that her military position will be stronger than before, if she profits by experince, and sets to work to put in order the many weak points in her army organisation, equipment and training, that were forcibly brought to light in the recent campaign.

GENERAL BROILLE.

The death of General Sir G. F. Broille, K.C.B., occurred this week at Nice. He was a well-known figure in Bombay, in the early eighties, when he succeeded Colonel, afterwards General Carnegy in command of the Marine Battalion. He joined the Marine Battalion on his return from Afghanistan where he had held the appointment of ProvostMarshal and Deputy Judge Advocate in Kandahar. I do not know in which appointment he started the distillery, the produce of which was remembered without regret by the Kandahar garrison for many a long day. It was called by courtesy whisky, and was made from the grape of the country. It was a very pure and very potent spirit, and made much for temperance. In its way, it compared not unfavourably with the three vintages famous at the school of Musketry, Hythe, a few years earlier under the titles of "Pallida Mors," "Noli me tangere," and "Nemo me impune lacessit." Probably its great fault was extreme youth. Had circumstances allowed it time to mature, it might have gained popularity, and become the pioneer of new industry. I tasted it once: and had to pay ten rupees for a bottle of Bass to put matters right.

THE GERMAM ARMY BILL.

If we can believe the "high military authority" quoted by "Die Poste," we way expect to see a new Army Bill introduced in Germany in the near future. It is said on this authority that it will fill up the gaps left by the last Bill. Third battalions are to be added to all the regiments that have not already got them, cavalry divisions are to be formed in peace time, and Ersatz Reserve is to be trained periodically. Out of supernumerary brigades and regiments, a new Army Corps is to be formed, and more horses and wagons are to be given to field artillery. In spite of official denials, and explanations that it is only intended to provide an extra million for aircraft, it is quite possible that the military authority of the "Poste" is not very far wrong in his anticipations. The decision of Germany to maintain a cruiser squadron permanently in the Mediterranean, will introduce a new factor with which it will be necessary to reckon when comparing naval strength in that sea. The battle cruiser Goeben, and the protected cruisers Breslau, Hertha, and Vinetta, and the unprotected cruiser Geier, which were sent there during the recent crisis in the Near East, are expected to remain instead of returning home and will, in all probability, make use of Austrian ports. It is, however, possible that the Goeben may be recalled to join the other German battle cruisers in the North Sea, whichever happens, it is certain that modifications in the present Admiralty programme of moves will be necessary, and it is unlikely that the Australia will leave home waters until the return of the New Zealand from her round the world cruise next October.

THE FLYING CORPS.

The result of Mr. Joynson Hicks' persistent enquiries from Colonel Seely as to the exact position of the Royal Flying Corps in the matter of material is not, by any means, encouraging. He succeeded in eliciting the fact that in event of war, we should actually have thirteen aeroplanes in efficient flying condition. When this number is compared with the five hundred available in France, and the two or three hundred that Germany has at her disposal, it is obvious that we are not making too rapid progress, and that unless energetic measures are shortly taken, we shall in this particular also justify the criticism frankly expressed by the author of "Deutsche und Englische Taktik," recently published in Berlin. "However efficient the British Regular Army may have become, its numerical weakness renders it scarcely worthy of consideration in an European war, and the value of the Home Defence Force, the Territorial Army, will always remain questionable." It is understood, that the coming Army estimates include a much increased grant for aviation purposes, but it will have to be a very substantial sum, running close on seven figures, to place the Flying Corps on a footing efficient for war.

Miss Marie Hall's first performance at Lahore, which was graced with the presence of Lady Dane and a party from Government House, has created a great sensation in Lahore. The rush for seats is immense. A bouquet was presented to Miss Hall on behalf of Lady Dane.

TURKS' DESPERATE EFFORTS.

FIERCE FIGHTING AT SKUTARI.

Ineffectual Attacks on the Bulgarians.

OTTOMAN TREASURY EMPTY.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, Feb. 9.

A well attended meeting of Turkish women was held at Stamboul yesterday, to consider means for aiding in the national defence. Patriotic speeches were made, and many ladies gave jewellery, which they were wearing, towards the Defence Fund. It is stated that trinkets, worth two thousand pounds sterling, were collected, and that more were promised.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 9.

Two hundred houses in the Arsenal quarter have been destroyed by fire. Sailors from foreign warships helped to extinguish the flames.

A Turkish aeroplane reconnoitred over Chatalja, and discovered that the Bulgarians, retiring from that front, had deceived the enemy by means of clay dummies wearing military caps.

SOFIA, Feb. 9.

King Ferdinand, and the princes, and Ministers of Finance and Railways have left Demotika *en route* for Dedeagatch.

HEAVY MONTENEGRIN LOSSES.

PODGORITZA, Feb. 10.

Three days' desperate fighting has taken place at Skutari, and the Montenegrins admit having suffered terrible losses.

Last night the height of Great Bardanjoli, dominating Skutari from the east, was taken by storm.

TURKS REPULSED AT FOUR POSITIONS.

SOFIA, Feb. 10.

Six divisions of Turks on Saturday attacked the Bulgarians before Bulair, where a line of forts crosses the neck of Gallipoli Peninsula. They were repulsed, leaving an enormous number of killed and wounded on the field.

At nightfall, twenty Turkish vessels began landing troops at Charkeui, fifteen miles to the north-east of Bulair. They were almost immediately attacked and driven back to the ships with considerable losses.

All the attempts of the Turks to assume the offensive at Chatalja have been checked.

An attempt to land a force at Podima on the Black Sea, fourteen miles south-east of Midia, was repulsed, the Turks leaving behind fifty dead.

CONSTANTINOPLE VERSION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 10.

Two warships have destroyed the enemy's positions at Hilivri, forty-three miles westward of Constantinople.

An infantry landing was effected at Akburun. Part of the troops proceeded to Bigados on the coast, 36 miles west of Constantinople.

It is declared that a reconnaissance from Chatalja has reached Cherkesskeui, twenty-five miles to the north-west ward.

THE ONLY CERTAITY.

LONDON, Feb. 10.

News from the seat of war confirms the official despatches, which are mostly brief and mutually contradictory. One thing certain is that the Turkish Treasury is empty.

PORT SAID, Feb. 10.

The "Hamidieh" passed to-day returning to the Mediterranean.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Feb. 10.

A further sum of £1,000 has been remitted to Constantinople by the Sind Red Crescent Society for the Turkish Relief Fund. This makes the total up to date Rs. 1,04,000.

The following telegram was received yesterday morning, by the Ottoman Consul-General in Bombay :—

Sublime Porte, Constantinople, 9th Feb. 11h. 50m.—"Small encounters have taken place beyond Chatalja lines. Our left wing exercises pressure on the enemy. There were skirmishes without result at Xamilon and Gallipoli. Adrianople continues to repulse courageously the attacks of the enemy. The fire opened by the warships "Idjlallie" and "Mossoul" has destroyed the positions of the enemy on the coast Silivre. Our cavalry has advanced as far as Coum Burgas. Landings of infantry have taken place at Akburum, a part of which force has gone to Bigados."

COST OF THE WAR.

An interesting computation of the cost of the war in the Near East is given in the "Economist." Some weeks ago this paper gave an estimate based on the number of combatants in the field, on the probable cost of maintaining each soldier and on the value of the property destroyed. Taking the total number of men in the field at 1,100,000, and the average cost per man at 10s. per day, the monthly cost worked out at some 16¼ millions. This excluded all allowance for losses to the future productivity of the countries concerned as a result of the lives lost.

Having now a more accurate knowledge of the number of men engaged in the war, the "Economist" gives a revised estimate which, excluding the expense of mobilisation and upkeep after the armistice has been signed, works out as follows :—

	Men.	Expenditure at 10s. per day.
Bulgaria	300,000	7,050,000
Servia	200,000	4,700,000
Greece	150,000	4,800,000
Montenegro	40,000	1,120,000
Turkey	400,000	12,800,000
Total	1,090,000	30,470,000

The period of actual warfare varies for each country between 47 and 64 days.

"As regards the individual figures of expenditure," proceeds the "Economist," "we may note that already a month ago Bulgaria was to have negotiated a loan provisionally for £700,000, while Treasury bills were being floated as freely as possible by Servia and Turkey."

"According to Sir Adam Block's report on the Ottoman Debt, the Turkish deficit instead of being £T3,500,000, was in November more like £T17,000,000. Part of this was owing to the Italian war, but the figure is stated to include a new credit of £T6,500,000 for the present war.

"Roughly, it is probable that some thirty millions sterling have been lost during the actual fighting, and that without reckoning the maimed and the dead. If the costs of mobilisation and the expenses which run on during the armistice were added, the actual financial deficits caused by the war to the five States might run up already to thirty-five millions."

A Gas Geyser gives a supply of boiling water for a bath in a few minutes : a gas circulator keeps water constantly hot and available any hour of the day or night : there is no tedious wait for hot water.

PERISHED AT THE POLE.

Scott's Expedition Reported Lost.

VICTIMS TO A BLIZZARD.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

WELLINGTON (NEW ZEALAND), Feb. 10.

Capt. Scott's vessel, the "Terra Nova," has reached Oamaru from the Antarctic.

LONDON, Feb. 10.

The *Central News* announces that Capt. Scott and his party perished in a blizzard after reaching the South Pole on the 18th January 1912.

[Captain Robert Falcon Scott's second great Antarctic expedition left England in June, 1910, the leader himself following on July 17, Mrs. Scott accompanying him to the Cape. Before leaving he had outlined in his public addresses and otherwise, the general idea of his plans. In these he stated :

"My proposal is to sail from New Zealand a month earlier in the season than has been the rule with previous expeditions, as I wish to secure the advantage of penetrating the ice-pack as soon as practicable. We wish to enter the ice towards the end of November, and to land parties on Victoria Land and King Edward's Land.

"The first of these parties will be the larger—or western—one, and will consist of thirty persons, with most of the transport animals. This will be the main force for the discovery of the South Pole. As soon as the winter station has thoroughly been established, the remainder of the open season—the months of January, February, and March—will be utilised in laying out depots to the south. During the following winter the party will remain in huts at the base.

"The main journey for the Pole will probably start in October, 1911. We have to get over 800 miles, and the probability is that we cannot do more than ten or fifteen miles a day. That would bring us to the middle of December before we get to the South Pole, if we are going to get there at all. The day on which I want to get to the Pole is Midsummer Day down there—Dec. 22. Of course, our extended journey to the Pole is dependent to a great extent on fortune. Bad weather, or an accident, would prevent full success being achieved in the present season. In that event the expedition is equipped for continuing the work in the following season."

At the end of the summer the "Terra Nova" will return to New Zealand, coming back to the Polar base the following summer with stores. (It did so, and returned once more last December to await the captain and his crew for the journey home.)

Captain Scott left London at the beginning of June, 1910, a few days after Dr. Charcot, on the Pourquoi Pas ?, had reached Guernsey from the Polar seas. Sailing on from Port Chalmers on November 29, rough weather was experienced on the southward journey ; pack ice was met on December 6, in latitude 65, and three weeks were spent in passing through it. Winter quarters were eventually established at Cape Evans, and Captain Scott set off towards the end of January with ponies and sledges to establish depots in preparation for the final journey. According to the scheme laid down in advance, the start of the dash southward was to have been made at the beginning of November last, and, before leaving England, the British explorer had stated that December 22 would be the ideal date at which to reach the Pole.

Captain Amundsen, who had originally intended an Arctic expedition, changed his plans at Funchal, the "Fram" sailing south and entering the Bay of Whales on January 13, where a dramatic meeting with some members of the other expedition took place.

As his party possessed ample provisions for a second season, it was imagined that Captain Scott would be in no undue haste, but after his party had fallen in with the "Fram" a note was left at his winter quarters to warn him that a rival was in the field. In the middle of December last the "Terra Nova" left New Zealand to meet Capt. Scott, only a few days after Dr. Mawson, with a new expeditionary party, had left Hobart for the Far South. The "Fram" had left Buenos Ayres for the Antarctic some time previously.

A secondary aim of Captain Scott's exploration was to be an effort to discover the gold-bearing strata which are supposed to exist in the Antarctic, and which it is thought could be worked as easily as those of Alaska. Amundsen's earlier return is probably accounted for by the fact that although the historic "Fram" is the slower of the two vessels, he had all along stated that his sole objective was the Pole. Having succeeded or failed in the endeavour, he probably returned with all speed and without waiting to carry out any sort of scientific mission.]

A CENTURY FROM LEIPZIG.

National Celebrations in Germany.

KAISER'S STIRRING SPEECH.

LONDON, Feb. 10.

Germany is at present celebrating the centenary of the rising of the German nation after Napoleon's domination.

Yesterday at the festival at Friedrich Wilhelm University, the Rector was about to begin his concluding address when the Kaiser unexpectedly advanced to the rostrum and addressed the gathering. With great emphasis his Majesty urged the present generation to return to the faith of its forefathers. "The Prussian people," he said, "had lost this faith after the death of Frederick the Great and when the great ordeal of 1806 came there was a collapse such as the world had hardly seen. That was the judgment of God. Afterwards, the oppressed and dismembered nation rose in the fear of God and carried all before it. The facts of the past were sure proofs of the governance of God. All Prussians and Germans should be able to repeat Bismarck's words, 'We Germans fear God and nothing else.'"

THE ARNOLD APPEAL.

Remission of Sentence not Desired.

LONDON, Feb. 10.

The Arnold appeal to the Privy Council was to have been presented to-day. It will be argued early next week.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Feb. 10.

Mr. Channing Arnold will be released on February the 18th.

Under instructions from him, a cable has been sent to-day to his London solicitors, urging them to defeat the Government's action, and it hasten the appeal. The cablegram says :—"Bail imperative this week."

Mr. Arnold's local counsel, Mr. C. H. Campagnac, interviewed, said that his client was greatly surprised at the action of his Excellency the Viceroy, remitting a portion of his sentence, in view of the statement recently made by Lord Crewe that there would be no interference by the Executive, and that, when the appeal was filed, the question of bail would arise.

Mr. Arnold wished the public to know that he had never asked for clemency, and no such application had ever been made to his Excellency the Viceroy.

ARMY OF MEXICO REVOLTS

Ex-President's Nephew holds the Situation.

SURRENDER TO THE REBELS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MEXICO, Feb. 9.

The Army has revolted, and taken possession of the national palace and the principal public buildings.

The President's brother is a prisoner.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 10.

The rebels have released General Felix Diaz, nephew of ex-President Diaz. The majority of the troops have joined him and he now practically controls the situation.

There have been about 300 casualties in street fighting. Two generals have been killed.

The reported capture of the Palace is incorrect. President Madero and members of the Cabinet with a few loyal troops are still holding out there.

The President's family has taken asylum in the Japanese Legation.

General Ruiz and five other officers have been killed in the Palace courtyard. It is uncertain whether they were executed by President Madero's orders, or killed by their own troops.

PRESIDENT'S FLIGHT.

MEXICO, Feb. 10.

Genl. Blanquet, upon whom President Madero relied, arrived with troops, but was unwilling to fight General Felix Diaz. Moreover, after severe fighting, the artillery surrendered to the rebels. Thereupon, President Madero and his family fled.

It is reported that the Cabinet has resigned.

President Madero notified General Diaz that he expected him to protect foreigners.

[General Diaz, who has been a prominent leader of the rebel forces, was captured by the Government troops in October last and with the other officers was sentenced to death by Court-martial. Why the sentence had not been carried out is not quite clear.]

CHINA AND MONGOLIA.

Chinese Force Concentrated on Frontier.

PETERSBURG, Feb. 9.

A message from Urga states that the Mongolian Government has ascertained that China has for war against Mongolia over forty thousand men of all arms available, who are concentrated on the frontier.

LONDON, Feb. 10.

The *Times* correspondent in St. Petersburg, referring to the breakdown of the Chinese Loan negotiations, says the Russian Minister supported the objections raised at the eleventh hour by his French colleague.

Russia wants a guarantee that foreign loans will not be applied to unremunerative expenditure upon armaments. She does not propose to help foreign gun-makers to secure fresh business from China, especially in view of Russia's relationship to Mongolia, which will involve her intervention if China attacks it.

Dorjieff has arrived bearing the text of the Tibetan-Mongolian treaty, the chief importance of which is the consecration of the reports of both sides to break away from China.

The *Times* correspondent continues: "Russia fully understands Britain's attitude to Tibet and it is declared that Russia does not desire to create for herself interests in Tibet on the ground of her new relations with Mongolia or the relations between Tibet and Mongolia. In this respect the Anglo-Russian agreement remains decisive."

BRITAIN AND GERMANY.

Period of Better Relations Foreseen.

LONDON, Feb. 10.

The German newspapers continue to discuss the recent declaration of Admiral von Tirpitz. They agree for the most part that it implies the notable change in the German attitude, though they warn people against exaggerated assumptions. It is generally accepted that the period of better relations between Britain and Germany is beginning.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, Feb. 9.

The P. and O. s.s. "Salsette," with the outward Mails of the 31st ult., left for Bombay at midnight.

The P. and O. s.s. "Moldavia" with the Mails for Colombo and Australia, left at the same time.

PRINCES' SHIKAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GODHRA, Feb. 10.

H. H. Maharaval Ranjitsinghji of Devgadh Baria, accompanied by H. H. the Maharani, Prince Maharowhji, and Princess Daulat Kooverba, went to the Hathivan forests, about, five miles from Limkheda, for tiger-shooting.

His Highness pluckily bagged a royal beast, measuring a little over ten feet, last evening.

His Highness and party then proceeded to Rajghad for pig-sticking.

Prior to their departure for the shikar, Prince Maharowjhi laid the foundation-stone of a building for a madressa for Islam boys.

EUROPEAN LADY ROBBED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 10.

The Government Railway Police at Dhanbaid are enquiring into a case in which a European lady, named Mrs F. H. Hollingworth, of Jabbulpore, was robbed of her jewellery, consisting of a gold chain and some gold rings set with sapphires, while travelling in No. 3 up Bombay mail, between Assansol and Dhanbaid.

No arrest has been made.

CALCUTTA VOLUNTEERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 10.

The Calcutta volunteers are greatly interested in the forthcoming mobilisation near Diamond Harbour of all the troops and volunteers in garrison, on the 23rd instant. The test will be of a more rigorous nature than former mobilisations. Units will provision themselves for the day and then their ability to co-operate will be carefully noted.

SERVICES COMMISSION.

An Unfortunate Subject of Discussion.

RANGOON COMMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Feb. 10.

The *Rangoon Times*, commenting on the enquiry of the Public Services Commission in Rangoon, writes, in the course of an article :—"The official witnesses have, in opposing the introduction of simultaneous examinations, imported into the problem a difficulty, which was neither anticipated nor necessary, and from the point of view of high policy might have been appropriately avoided. Among the reasons assigned for this opposition, one was that such a system would bring in an undue proportion of Indians."

Referring to the question that Burmans do not like or respect Indians, the paper failed to understand the justice or propriety of the argument. It writes :—"As citizens of an Empire, it is the duty of everyone to respect those on whom his Majesty chooses to bestow his commission, and respect or liking must depend on this fact rather than the race of the individual on whom it is bestowed. If it is a fact that the Burman has really this dislike, it only shows that he is lacking in the first essentials, discipline and sense of duty, of citizenship in a great Empire, and that he has yet to be taught these virtues, before he is entitled to other rights and privileges, which attach to this citizenship. It is to be regretted that, even if the Government entertained this view, it should have been given expression officially in such plain and unequivocal language. There are many things which are better left unsaid, and the virtue of silence could not have been better exemplified than in this matter. In administering this province as part of the Indian Empire, it was undiplomatic to draw a distinction between two races, who, theoretically and legally, we have regarded as equal, and we hope that at any rate, until Burma ceases to be part of India, care will be taken that, even when a distinction is made, it will be in such a manner as will not create in the mind of an Indian that sense of uneasiness or unfairness, which is not conducive to the good government of any province.

SIR VALENTINE CHIROL.

RANGOON, Feb. 10.

Sir Valentine Chirol, who has been absent throughout the proceedings of the Public Services Commission, through indisposition, is still confined to his room at Government House.

THEOSOPHIST'S COMPLAINT.

Defamation Charge against "The Hindu."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Feb. 10.

The charge of defamation against the editor and publisher of the *Hindu*, in respect of the article republished from the *Antiseptic* of February 1911, came on for hearing in the Town Police Court to-day.

Mr. A. Schwarz, member of the Theosophical Society and President of the Society's headquarters at Adyar (the complainant), examined by Mr. Richmond, said that he was the treasurer of the Theosophical Society, and a member of the General and Executive Committee, Adyar, and that he had been residing at the Society's headquarters for the last five years. The *Hindu* of the 13th March 1911 contained an extract from an article from the *Antiseptic*, of February.

In the extract published in the *Hindu*, portions of the article which appeared in the *Antiseptic* were not reproduced. Counsel submitted he was drawing attention to the omission of the portion of a letter of Mrs Besant's from the extract made by the *Hindu* as showing malice on the part of the *Hindu*.

Mr. Venkitaramaiah remarked that the complaint did not contain any allegations of malice, therefore it ought not be allowed to be referred to and the evidence ought to be allowed to prove malice. He also submitted the letter referred to and said it had nothing to do with the *Hindu*. His Worship allowed the objection and disallowed filing the letter as being irrelevant.

The witness, continuing, desposed that there was an additional note in the *Hindu*, drawing attention to the extract published in the same issue from an article in the *Antiseptic*. The imputation regarding the Adyar Lodge was false. It was a gross libel. None of the Theosophical Society members would remain there if the imputation were true. He also repudiated other allegations against the Theosophical Society.

MRS. BESANT'S CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Feb. 10.

When the Court re-assembled after lunch, a clerk from the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court proved the registration of the publisher and the editor of the *Hindu*.

The next witness, Sankara Chetty, said that he had read the article complained of, in George-town.

Mr. Kirby, president at the Society's headquarters at Adyar, said that the Society did not encourage any evil practice.

Mr. Gopalasawmy Iyer, Deputy Collector, Provincial Civil Service, said that he was aware of practically all that happened at the headquarters of the Society, as he lived there for several days together. The imputation complained of regarding the headquarters at Adyar was false. As far as he knew, the practice alleged was not carried on at Adyar.

The case was then adjourned to the 24th instant.

SECUNDERABAD ITEMS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDNT.)

SECUNDERABAD, Feb. 10.

The Resident and Mrs. Pinhey have gone to Bidar for a shoot.

Sir John Nixon, commanding the Southern Army, left on Saturday, for Bangalore. He will proceed to Burmah on the 14th.

Sir John Woon left for Bangalore this morning.

BOMBAY SHIPWRIGHTS.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 10.

Commerce states that Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Co. have acquired the business of Messrs. Charles Brown of Bombay, with their ship-repairing yard and the concern will be amalgamated with Messrs. Alcock, Ashdown and Co., which has also come under the firm's influence. Mr. Turner will leave Calcutta on Friday for Rangoon and Colombo.

THE VICEROY.

Suffering from Slight Catarrh.

ADDITIONAL OFFERINGS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

VICEROY'S CAMP, DEHRA DUN, Feb. 10

To-day's bulletin, states :—H. E. the Viceroy has a slight catarrh. The wound is healing slowly but satisfactorily. The neuritis has been much benefited by electric treatment.

H. E. Lady Hardinge will return to Delhi on the 21st instant.

DELHI, Feb. 10.

The following additional sums have been placed at H. E. the Viceroy's disposal for charitable purposes as a thank-offering on the occasion of his first public appearance since the attempt upon his life :—

By H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir, Rs. 10,000; by the Raja of Chamba, Rs. 1,000; by Dewan Mangal Sen, Rs. 1,000; by Sardar Bahadur Kirpal Singh, Rs. 500; by Capt. Beer Sing, Rs. 500; by Chotay Lal, Rs. 500; by Nawab Fateh Ali Khan, Rs 200 ; by Malama Ram Rs. 60 ; by Mudho Narain Mathur, Rs. 4.

These sums will for the present be credited to Lady Hardinge's General Charitable Fund.

The amount placed at his Excellency's disposal by H H. the Maharaja of Bikanir is Rs. 5,000; and not Rs. 500 as announced in some of the newspapers.

BURMA RICE CROP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Feb. 10.

The fifth (final) forecast of the rice crop in Burma estimates the exportable surplus at 2,530,000 tons cargo rice, against 2,520,000 in the previous forecast.

ALL-INDIA MOSLEM LEAGUE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, Feb. 10.

Great preparations are in progress, and a strong Reception Committee has been formed in connection with the sessions of the All-India Moslem League to be held here on the 22nd and 23rd March.

AN ANTIQUARIAN'S DEATH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 10.

Mr. Elliot Walter Madge, Superintendent of the Imperial Library, and the eldest son of the Hon. Mr. W. C. Madge, died suddenly last night of heart disease. He was a great antiquarian, and contributed many valuable articles to the local Press.

SOLDIER'S SUICIDE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, Feb. 10.

Bugler Donovan who ran amok yesterday has died.

ENGINEERS' CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Feb. 10.

At to-day's meeting of the Punjab Conference of Engineers at the Town Hall, Lahore, the subjects being discussed are:—(1) Grain elevators and their application to the Punjab wheat transport; and (2) formation of land by rivers and torrents in the Punjab. There was fair attendance.

CALCUTTA TRADES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 10

On the retirement of Mr. W. Hihcie from the secretaryship of the Calcutta Trades Association, which he has held for forty-two years, Mr. H. C. Jewell, nephew of Mr. W. R. C. Jewell of the Port Trust, has been elected secretary.

BANGALORE RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, Feb. 10.

Subject to the approval of the Calcutta Turf Club, the dates of the Bangalore Races are :—July 13th, 17th, 19th, 22nd and 24th first entries close on 1st May. The extra day this year is exclusively devoted to consolation events. There are two special races for horses, the property of Army and Navy officers, resident in India on full pay, and all pony conditions are reduced to 14 hands and under. There will be a small summer meeting on the 7th of June. subject to C. T. C. sanction, by way of a canter before the Mysore races, as to which the dates are not yet fixed.

RAILWAY COAL LAND.

Protest Against Ill-Timed Development.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 10.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce has written to the Commerce and Industry Department, renewing its protest at the working of coal lands by Indian Railways, there being now a strong rumour that the railways intend to begin developing without delay the coal land they acquired five years ago.

The Chamber considers it extraordinary that, at a time when the railways are unable to move coal from pits in reasonable time, they should seek to extend their activities and enlarge their responsibilities. It is in fact, nothing but an attempt to utilise public funds to depreciate the value of private investments. Any saving they can make in the price of coal will be negligible, and will not affect the question of freight, while the risk of fluctuating prices could be more effectively removed by making transport facilities more efficient.

Regarding the recent purchases of South African coal by railways, the Chamber declares that this is because the railways are so inefficient that they cannot remove sufficient coal from the mines.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 10.

The market for coal shares opened steady with head rate business passing. Some advance was registered in favourite stocks, including Bhalgoras, Kuardis, New Keshurgarrahs and Reliances, the latter of which opened at Rs. 25-10 and advanced to Rs. 28-4.

Buyers were still holding back in the jute market, and there was practically no enquiry to-day in the gunny market, mills still keeping prices up. The markets will be closed to-morrow and on Wednesday.

THE GOVERNOR IN SIND.

Distinguished Gathering at Junagad.

SPEECH AT LARKANA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

JUNAGAD, Feb. 10.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Sydenham arrived here at 12-35 a.m., by special train from Veraval. The minor Nawab Saheb and the Agent to H. E. the Governor, and others, received them with great eclat. The ruling Chiefs of Bantwa, Manawadar, Bilkha, Mangrole, Sardargadh, the Amirs, leading citizens, and State officials, were presented by Mr. L. Robertson, to his Excellency.

After being garlanded and photographed, their Excellencies drove out in a silver state carriage and four, with elephants and full escort, in company with the hosts and staff in procession. King's Road had been decorated with flags and festoons by the State and the citizens. On their way to Huzur Manzil, the citizens garlanded their Excellencies, and the boys and girls, arrayed on both sides of the road, cheered them near the High School building and the College residency.

After that a reception took place, and there were fireworks at night. The necessary precautions were taken by the police.

Their Excellencies drive privately to the College and Upper Cote in the evening.

The following is the text of the speech which was delivered by H. E. Lord Sydenham, at Larkana, in opening the new Government High School :—

"I am very glad to be able to come to Larkana before leaving India to take part in a ceremony which marks a step of progress for the town and the district. Although this District has not existed as such for quite twelve years, it has naturally felt the want of a high school in order to give the boys an opportunity of reaching the VII Standard without being obliged to go far from their homes. I think it is important that every district of the Presidency should have its own Government high school, and this policy, will, in time, be carried out. We also wish that our high schools should be well housed and completely equipped. In order to secure this object, fees have recently been raised, and as we all know such a step can never be popular, Government were, however, faced with the alternative of curtailing the provision of primary schools, where they were much needed, or of failing to make the high schools worthy to be regarded as models of their kind. All the funds arising from the increase of fees will be devoted to meeting the needs of Secondary Education, which will be gradually improved in many respects. To meet the case of promising boys, whose parents are not able to pay the fees, free scholarships will be provided for ten per cent. of the pupils. The working of this arrangement will be carefully watched, and if the selection of boys for free training is wisely made, I hope that poor parents will benefit by the change.

"As you have said, the questions now settled have been for some time under discussion. I believe that the view taken by the Municipality in 1904 was a sound one ; but the solution happily reached is the best in the interests of education. The site finally selected seems to be suitable in all respects, and the filling up of the tank, in which Government are liberally assisting, will not only secure satisfactory sanitary conditions, but will provide a good playground which every school should possess. I congratulate the Municipality on having presented the Kafila Serai site free of cost, and I am sure that as their means increase, they will wish to help the school in other ways.

EDUCATIONAL REFORMS.

"I have taken the deepest interests in all educational matters during my period of office, and I am sure that the Presidency is advancing on lines which lead to the general welfare. Much remains to be done. What is called and often miscalled technical education needs reforms and developments which Government have under consideration. Agricultural training, both theoretical and practical, must be extended, and the useful experimental work which Government are carrying on must be brought closer to the people by means of demonstrative farms and in other ways, which the spread of literacy will greatly assist. I do not think that the primary schools can undertake any teaching of agriculture with advantage but indirectly they will greatly facilitate the diffusion of useful knowledge and will stimulate new interest in the vital industry of India. Similarly, I hope that our Sanitary Primers will help to promote acquaintance with the elementary laws of health, which are now widely disregarded. Higher education leaves much to be desired; but the two Science Institutes and the College of Commerce, which the wise patriotism of Indians has enabled me to start, will in time play an important part in training Indian brains to seek the solutions of Indian problems, to appreciate the logic of facts, and to avoid the too narrowly speculative habit of mind which has hampered Indian achievement. Education, believe me, is a very difficult subject which is not yet perfectly understood. In most countries earnest thinkers are beginning to tell us that great mistakes have been made in the past, and that present ideas need extensive revision. The education of the masses may be said to be still in the experimental stage, and the results, so far, have disappointed expectations which were too sanguine. India must be ready to move with the times and to welcome reforms when they can be proved to be necessary.

"All sound education must aim at two main objects, first the development of character and of the intellectual faculties in such a way as to bring out the qualities which make good men and women and loyal and capable citizens able to advance the general interests of India. Secondly, we have to inculcate in well ordered gradation the special forms of knowledge which varied careers require if they are to be made useful to mankind. If we do not attain the first object, we shall not succeed in the second, to which we are too apt to attach superior importance. Book-learning is valuable in so far as the mind is capable of reacting upon it, and it comes easily if the intellectual faculty has been fully aroused. Only the good teacher can secure the attainment of the first object, and the influence of his personality, as I have said on several occasions, is the supreme factor in sound education.

"Among the Mahomedans of Sind, education has been far too much neglected, and the result is plainly visible in the disproportionate number of them employed in the administration. I earnestly hope that they will correct this weakness, and that the High School, of which I have the honour to lay the foundation stone, will be turned to full account by the parents of the rising generation.

"Lady Sydenham and I warmly thank the kind people of the District of Larkana for the cordial welcome they give us and for their congratulations on the great honour I have received. We wish them all prosperity and contentment. I trust that this school will promote their progress, and that they will realize that, in creating it, Government have shown that they are not unmindful of the needs of this distant part of the Presidency."

SIND MAHOMEDANS.

Opinion Divided on Congress Ideals.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Feb. 10.

The two Mahomedan leaders representing the Province of Sind on the Bombay Legislative Council are now openly divided on the question of the Congress.

The Hon. Mr. Bhurgri lately published in the "Sind Gazette" pro-Congress manifesto.

The Hon. Mr. Ghulam Hussain to-day published in the same paper an anti-Congress manifesto, in which he says that the Mahomedans of Sind are politically unsophisticated ; and that, at a time when they are just beginning to awake, he cannot think of anything less suitable to place before them than Congress ideas. Moreover, he argues that Mahomedans and Hindus still have separate and different interests to promote, and that Congress ideals cannot be Mahomedan ideals, because they culminate in what is practically a Hindu raj under a nominal British flag.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

AUSTRALIA AND DEFENCE.

The New Liberal Leader.

IMMIGRATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

*MELBOURNE, Jan. 27.

An important statement was made here on Tuesday by Senator Pearce, Minister of Defence, in connection with the question of having a representative of the Federal Government on the Imperial Defence Committee. The Minister said:—The question to be decided, it seems to me, is essentially one of policy—that is the method by which the Dominions shall assist in the naval and military defence of the Empire, and the form in which such assistance shall be given. It has to be remembered that these Dominions have had conferred upon them full powers of self-government in relation to naval and military defence. Obviously if we are to co-operate with one another, and with the United Kingdom for the common protection of all, that is a matter of policy which can only be decided by the respective Governments, or their representatives. Such a scheme of naval co-operation was drawn up as between the Governments of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and the Government of the United Kingdom. The scheme varied in each case. In regard to Australia it was the provision of a fleet unit in the Pacific, owned and controlled by the Australian Government. A somewhat similar scheme was adopted for Canada with a slight variation, and for New Zealand it was arranged that that Dominion should contribute a Dreadnought to the Admiralty and an annual subsidy, in return for which the Admiralty undertook to keep certain ships on the New Zealand coast and send the Dreadnought on an annual cruise there. The Australian agreement is the only one that has been carried out. If co-operation is to be assured therefore it becomes necessary for Canada and New Zealand either to carry out the schemes of the 1909 Conference, or propose some other to take their places. Australia is not in the same position. Its scheme is being carried out, and there is therefore an essential difference between the position of Australia at present and the position of both Canada and New Zealand. We have not been given any hint, either by the British Government or the Admiralty, that they have changed their mind in regard to the wisdom of the agreement with Australia. That agreement, I may say, originated with the Admiralty, and was proposed to the conference in 1909 by the Admiralty. The scheme for a fleet unit did not originate with the Australian Government of that day, or with the representatives at the Conference, as the records of the Conference will show. Having reached this position, the Australian Government are of opinion that it would be advantageous if Canada and New Zealand could see their way to come to an agreement as to the defence of British interests in the Pacific. When, therefore, following the announcement of the visit of the Canadian Minister to England and his attendance at the Defence Committee, this Government received an invitation to do likewise, we thought it desirable to suggest that, in order to get a complete understanding on the question of co-operation in naval defence, a subsidiary conference should be held in Australia early this year; and, if that were not practicable, we were prepared to attend a conference in New Zealand, South Africa, or Vancouver. Accordingly, we intimated this to the Imperial Government. We have received information that it is impossible to hold a general Naval Conference at any of the places at the time suggested, but the question will be allowed to be revived at a later period of the year. I think what I have said will show that there is no necessity at the present juncture for an Australian Minister on the Defence Committee. Our policy is known, it has the approval of the Admiralty, and it can be adjusted to meet any development that may take place in the Canadian and New Zealand politics. The Australian naval policy differs from those of any of the other Dominions in that it makes provision for the training of both officers and men to man the ships provided.

UNEMPLOYED AND DESTITUTION.

It would appear from the statements made at the deputation of the unemployed which waited on the Commissioner of Public Works on January 17, that considerable distress, if not actual destitution, exists just now amongst a section of those who earn their living by manual toil. The deputation, it was said represented several hundred persons at present out of work, and whose ranks included artificers and craftsmen in various callings in addition to the General ruck of unskilled labor. The stories some of the speakers had to tell were impressive, and at the same time sincere, and none but the most callous-hearted could have listened to them without being touched. It is a grievous thing at any time that there should be unemployed; it is more so that there should be such in an era of unbounded prosperity, and in a country possessing such potentialities for development as does South Australia. Still, the position exists, and it has to be faced. Mr. Butler, unfortunately, was unable to give the deputation any assurance of immediate succour so far as the Government are concerned. He was sympathetic, and as an earnest of his colleagues' good intentions, pointed to the big works programme sanctioned by the Parliament during the session recently concluded. But in the end he had to admit that none of the schemes authorised could be proceeded with until at least a proportion of the seven million loan the Government propose to raise in London had been secured. Short-sighted persons might argue that it is the duty of those in authority to see to it that the public works policy of the country is made as continuous as possible, so that all who can work and feel inclined to may, in conjunction with the various private undertaking always in progress, be continuously employed. In this connection, however, the present Administration can be entirely absolved from blame. They took over the reins of Government a little less than twelve months ago, and realising that the pressing need of the country was, not the manufacture of laws, but internal development, they devoted their energies to the framing of a public works policy that was at once well-thought-out and admirable. Much of what they proposed received, in due course, Parliamentary sanction, and stands to-day as a creditable record of public enterprise, the full benefits of which will accrue as each of the schemes matures.

THE NEW LIBERAL LEADER.

The selection of Mr. Joseph Cook for the position of leader of the Federal Liberal Party in succession to Mr. Deaking which was decided in Melbourne on Monday, was by no means unexpected. As deputy leader of the party since the defeat of the Fusion Government three years ago, Mr. Cook bore his full share of responsibility, and when it came to fighting, he was the man generally called upon. From the outset his name figured prominently amongst those mentioned for the leadership, and events have shown that the confidence of his supporters was fully justified. The only candidates whose names were seriously discussed by the party conference were those of Sir John Forrest and Mr. Cook. The former, despite his commanding personality and undoubted ability as a politician, was heavily handicapped, because he represented the Cinderella of the States, and Mr. Cook won largely by reason of his service to the party. His selection as leader, however, is calculated seriously to strain the loyalty of the Protectionist wing of the organisation, the members of which will find it difficult, if not absolutely impossible, to follow with any show of enthusiasm a freetrader of such confident habits as Mr. Cook. The opponents of Mr. Deakin were wont to speak lightly of his versatility, but his achievements in that direction are as nothing compared with the record of Mr. Cook, who, except in regard to free-trade, has completely boxed the political compass since he first entered the New South Wales Parliament a little over 20 years ago. Born in Staffordshire in 1860, Mr. Cook arrived in Australia at the age of 25, and obtained employment on the Lithgow coalfields. His ability and energy soon won for him the office of general secretary of the Miners' Association. Just after he had entered his 31st year he was sent into Parliament as a Labor member, and he soon became leader of the freetrade section of that party. Before many years were over, however, he left the organisation, and he has since developed into a strong opponent of its aims and aspirations. For over four years he was a member

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[*By Telegraph to Perth W. A.]

of the Reid Cabinet, and he passed to the Federal Parliament with his State leader. Since then he has been a prominent member of that body, and he succeeded Sir George Reid as the mouth-piece of the freetrade and Conservative section of the House. He was one of the engineers of the Fusion which put the last Deakin Ministry into power, and, naturally enough, is a party man and a born fighter. In these latter respects he is superior to Mr. Deakin, but he lacks the personality of the late leader. There is no magnetism about the man. The name of Cook will never be a name to conjure with. Nature never intended him for a great leader. He is lacking both in a sense of humour and the gift of vision. He could never impress his personality on the Commonwealth, nor could he rally the fortunes of a falling cause. He has extraordinary gifts, but they are not the gifts which go the making of a leader who can adequately fill the place just vacated by Mr. Deakin. Protection is the established fiscal creed of the Commonwealth, and it is, therefore, anomalous that a "backbone and spinal marrow freetrader like Mr. Cook should be entrusted with the leadership of the Liberal forces. A leader must do more than please a majority of a caucus anxious to avoid "trouble." He must make his appeal to the whole of the constituencies of Australia. He must be a man whom the Liberals all over the Commonwealth will be delighted to follow, and with whose views they have sympathy. Mr. Deakin's picturesque personality came very close to that ideal. Mr. Cook's falls far short of it.

THE NORTHERN TERRITORY.

The full report of the first official tour of the Northern Territory has been published by the Minister of External Affairs (Mr. Thomas). The tour was undertaken by Dr. J. A. Gilruth, the Administrator. He was accompanied by Professor B. Spencer, a chauffeur, and a black boy. They traversed about 1,200 miles. Most of the country was found to be of very fair quality, but badly watered. The chief difficulties encountered were sand, tree stumps hidden by grass, ant-hills, rocks, and deep gullies. Regret was expressed that the exact mileage covered between places could not be given. This was the result of the omission to carry a melometor on the car. The water stages were 30, 40, and 50 miles apart, and in one case the distance from the top of the well to the surface of the water was 270 ft. The plan traversed, said the Administrator, would undoubtedly become a valuable asset to Australia; but an enormous amount of money would have to be spent on bores. An ample supply of water could usually be obtained between 250ft. and 350 ft. The average cost of a bore was from £1,400 to £1,500. Dr Gilruth gives a doleful picture of one portion of the country traversed. This was between Top Spring and Borroloola. They encountered evidence of a long dry season. The stock was extremely poor, the back waters having dried up. Dead animals, both in and out of the lagoon, were frequently encountered. Strenuous efforts had been made by the local station manager to remove bogged cattle and carcases, but without much success. In the northern part of the Territory, the Administrator remarked, the absence of any attempt to conserve water was marked and cattle were dying on many stations. Though between Darwin and the Daly River there was magnificent feed, and the country had hardly a hoof grazing on it, 200 miles away they were dying of starvation. For all practical purposes, however, they might be in the Antarctic, as it was impossible to transport them to the feed. A railway would induce enormous traffic in stock. The market for stock was slimited. One station-owner had 500 fat cattle. The number was too small to warrant droving to Queensland, and the best offer he had was £3 a head at Darwin, after the cattle had been driven several hundred miles. Freights were enormous. The Administrator stated that with comparatively little expense on existing trucks motor transport could be readily arranged, and he suggested, that an amount be placed on the Federal Estimates for that purpose. Discussing the question of a site for the capital of the Territory, Dr. Gilruth said he thought the best location would be at the head waters of the Rober River, in the vicinity of bitter Springs, where the soil is of excellent quality, and where there was a large and permanent water supply. The site war practically on the overland telegraph line, and fairly equidistant between the various ports of the future, such as Victoria River, Adelaide, Aligator, Liverpool, Roper and McArthur River mouths.

VICTORIANS' IMMIGRATION BLUNDER.

An extraordinary bungle in the immigration work of the State has been disclosed, by the receipt of information from England that the steamship, Hawkes Bay, has been sent away from London to Melbourne with nearly half her berths empty. Practically the whole of the passenger accommodation of the ship (850) had been engaged for emigrants from the United Kingdom to Victoria, and the State Government had made themselves responsible for the payment of the whole fares. The outcome of the hitch of failure, or muddle, whatever it is, will be that the Government will be liable for the payment of full passenger rates for the whole of the empty berths and will have no passenger to recoup the cost of the fares. The result is that the owners of the Hawkes Bay may call upon the Government to forfeit something like £5,00, for which the State will get absolutely no consideration. The fact that the steamer left with a large number of the berths unfilled, is attributed by the Emigration Commissioner to a combination of three causes. These are, first the short notice given by the shipping company of sailing date; secondly, the intervention of the Christmas holidays, which co-operated to prevent emigrants making arrangements for leaving home at that season; and lastly the steamer Narrung disaster in the English Channel which had the effect of causing intending passengers to postpone or abandon their intention of sailing. The Government are dissatisfied with the position, and immediately cabled to the Agent-General requesting that a full report on the circumstances be furnished, and directing that all steps be taken to prevent any possibility of a recurrence of such circumstances. The Hawkes Bay is a new steamer, and is making her first trip. This fact, perhaps, had the effect of causing nervous people to hesitate about booking in her. Her completion was delayed a good deal beyond expectations, and this also gave rise to considerable uncertainty as to her sailing arrangements.

NEW TREATMENT OF SLEEPERS.

Yet another process for treating timber is announced, of which Dr. J. L. Smith, K.C., and Mr. G. H. Irvine are the joint inventors, taking the form of metallising. During the course of a statement relative to the process, which had been patented, Dr. Smith informed a reporter that the invention had for its object the metallising of timber for the purpose of strengthening and rendering it impervious to atmospheric action, or the attacks of white-ants, fungi, microbes, or other parasites infesting timber. It would, he claimed, be particularly useful for railway sleepers, wharf piles, and such like purposes. The treatment consisted of clearing the sap out of the timber by a vacuum process and filling the space with a metal in solution, which, on being precipitated, turned into a complete rust. Being rusted, the pile or sleeper, so treated, would remain unaffected by air or water, and would always remain dry. Various metals in solution could be used. For piles for harbour use, copper would prove superior to metalic sheating, which was only on the surface of the pile, whereas the new treatment made the whole pile impervious. Metallised timber would resist everything which destroyed piles used under existing conditions. The invention was mostly interesting at the present juncture in so far as it affected the sleeper problem. For railway purposes, the sleeper, when cut ready for use, would be impregnated with iron salt and then precipitated with either hydro-oxide or carbonate. The process left the timber presenting an absolutely metallic surface, and would make karri or soft timbers better than jarrah and as strong as steel sleepers. The process would not be expensive, and the materials for treatment would not cost more than 3d. per sleeper, whereas the materials for powellising would run to about 20 times as much. Apart from the low cost of materials, he contended that metallised sleepers would prove supperior to any treated by an arsenic acid, inasmuch as in regard to the latter white ants would become immune in a comparatively short time to the effects of the poison and could then attack the timber so treated.

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It was announced last month at Teheran that the Persian Government had renewed the agreement with the Indo-European Telegraph Department in respect of Arabistan, the agreement to run until the year 1945. This, says the "Pioneer," will make it worth while for the Department to overhaul their line thoroughly from Basra to Bushire.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Increase of Pay to District Officers, R.F.A.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, FEB. 10.

APPOINTMENTS, ETC.

2nd Lieut. Finlay, Leinster Regiment, is permitted to resign his commission.

Approval has been given to the retirement of Captain MacGregor, Gordon Highlanders.

Lieut. Kilkelly, 1st Batt., Royal Munster Fusiliers, is appointed to the West African Frontier Force, for employment in Nigeria.

Major E. C. Massy, 8th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, Bangalore, is transferred to No. 2 Depot, Royal Field Artillery, Athlone.

Lieut. Eykyn, 1st Bat. Royal, Scots is appointed Adjutant of the 4th Batt. Yorkshire Regiment, Territorial Force.

The following officers of the Royal Engineers embark on the 12th February, for a tour of duty in India:—Capt. Boxton, Lieuts. Yearsley, Cruickshank, Wagstaff, and 2nd Lieut. Guinness.

An exchange has been approved between Capt. Blood, 8th Cavalry, and Capt. Hamilton, 2nd Batt., Essex Regiment.

Capt. Turner, No 12 Ammunition Column, Royal Field Artillery, Jhansi, has been selected as Assistant Superintendent, Royal Laboratory, Woolwich.

SIMLA, FEB. 10.

The Government of India, with the approval of the Secretary of State for India, has sanctioned the pay of District Officers of the rank of Lieutenant, serving with R.F.A. Ammunition Columns in India, being increased from Rs. 265-12-0 to Rs. 335 per mensem, from 6th January, 1913.

COMPENSATION FOR INJURIES.

The Secretary of State for India has decided that British Officers of the Sapper and Miner Corps, and the Pioneer Battalions, who may be injured while employed on the Railway, Public and Military Works, including roads under Railway Administration, Public Works Department or Military Works Services, are eligible for injury gratuities and pensions, under paras. 756 and 757, Army Regulations, India, Vol. I; unless they are employed under the Civil Service Regulations, in which case their claims would be dealt with under Chapter 38 of the Civil Service Regulations.

DELHI, FEB. 8.

Col. H. B. Borradaile, I.A., retires from 30th December 1912, and Major A. S. Hamilton, 52nd Sikhs, retires from 16th February.

Col. A. W. Newbold, 67th Punjabis, is permitted to reside out of India.

Lieut.-Col. J. J. Pratt, I.M.S., retires from 27th December 1912.

Lieut-Col. Rennie, Commandant, Northern Regiment, United Provinces Horse, is appointed Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief.

Captain le Messurier, 34th Pioneers, is transferred to 83rd Infantry.

Major G. Lubbock, R.E., reverts to the Indian establishment from the 11th December 1912, on the termination of his Staff appointment at the War Office.

Major Mactier, 1st Batt., 39th Gurhwal Rifles, is appointed 2nd-in-Command of the 2nd Batt., 39th Garhwal Rifles.

Captain Marshall, No 18 Coy., Garrison Artillery, is appointed to No. 90 Heavy Battery, at Multan.

Approval has been given to the appointment of Lieut.-Col. Arnold and Major Faunce, 26th Cavalry, as Commandant and 2nd-in-Command, respectively, of that regiment.

Captain Moens, 52nd Sikhs, is appointed as General Staff Officer, 3rd grade, at Army Headquarters, vice Captain Aspinall, vacated.

SIMLA, FEB. 8.

With the approval of the Secretary of State, the Government of India have sanctioned the abolition of the appointment of Special Sanitary Officer at Army Headquarters, Assistant Director Medical Services (Sanitary), from the 1st of December 1912.

A black line in the lace of the full drss uniform of the officers of the Norfolk Regiment commemorates the interesting fact that it was the men of the 9th Norfolk Regiment—the 2nd Battalion of which is now at Poona—which dug the past resting place for the hero, Sir John Moore, who was mortally wounded at the battle of Corunna, 103 years ago. The grave of the hero was literally made the sod with our bayonets turning and the "lantern dimly burning" was held by Sergeant Rollo, an artilleryman. In 1881 the late Queen Victoria granted the Norfolks the privilege of wearing the black thread in the officers' lace to commemorate the circumstance.

The vacant majority in the Sherwood Foresters has been filled by the promotion of Captain Ralph P. Sadler, 2nd Battalion, Plymouth. Major Sadler gets his spurs after a service of nearly twenty years, as he got his first commission in July, 1893. He was promoted captain in 1900 whilst on active service and was adjutant of the 4th Battalion (Royal Sherwood Foresters), 1902-06, at Nottingham. With his line battalion he served in the South African War, 1899-1901, including the operations in the Transvaal, the action of Diarond Hill, and the operations in Cape Colony and Orange River Colony, in the course of which he was severely wounded (Queen's medal with four clasps).

Major A. Carington Smith, after twenty-seven and a half years' service in the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, has been promoted to the command of the 2nd Battalion, Hampshire Regiment, at Mauritius. Lieut.-Col. Carington Smith served in the Sudan Expedition of 1898, and was at the battle of Omdurman. He was twice mentioned in despatches and received the British Sudan medal, the Egyptian medal 3 clasps, and the 4th class order of the Medjidieh. He served throughout the whole of the South African War, and saw much fighting with Roberts' Horse, which corps he commanded. At Sannah's Post, he was severely wounded in helping to save the guns, and later, at the taking of Heidelberg, he was again serverely wounded; during the last six months of the war he commanded the South African Light Horse. He was twice mentioned in despatches and received the Queen's medal, 5 clasps, the King's medal, 2 clasps, and a brevet majority. He again saw service in the Aden Hinterland in 1903, where he took part in several engagements.

APPOINTMENTS, POSTINGS, ETC.

Staff.—Lieutenant R. P. T. Ffrench, 1st Bn. Royal Irish Rifles, is appointed Station Staff Officer, Kamptee.

REGIMENTAL.

2nd Bn. 7th Gurkhas.—Captain J. G. Faris to be officiating Double Company Commander.

The undermentioned officers have been granted leave:—Lieut. C. Colson, 69th Company, R G. A., 3 months, ex India; Lieut. R. F. Atkins, 67th Punjabis, 9 months, ex India; Major A. R. Saunders, 29th Lancers, 1 year, ex India; Lieut.-Colonel U. W. Evans, 3rd Sappers and Miners, 3 months, in India; Captain J. H. C. Marriatt, 12th Pioneers, 8 months, ex India; Lieut. S. C. C. Murray, 12th Pioneers, 8 months, ex India; Lieut. E. P. Yates, 12th Pioneers, 8 months, ex India; Lieut. A. K. Macpherson, 12th Pioneers, 8 months, ex India; Major H. B. Hole, 79th Infantry, 8 months, ex India; Lieut. E. J. Semini, 79th Infantry, 8 months, ex India; Lieut. B. A. S. Brunskill, 79th Infantry, 8 months, ex India; Lieut. H. R. Irwin, 105th Light Infantry, 3 months, in India; Lieut. C. J. F. Fooks, 14th Hussars, 8 months in and ex India; Lieut. G. B. Gough, R.H.A., 249 days, ex India; Lieut. E. S. Halford, R.G.A., 6 months, ex India, Medical Certificate; Lieut. G. C. B. Trenchard, R.G.A., 8 months, ex India; Captain W. B. Thornton, 2nd Bn. Royal Berkshire Regt., 232 days, ex India; Major W. N. Gilbert-Cooper, 2nd Bn. East Surrey Regiment, 9 months, ex India; Lieut. M. J. Jourdier, 2nd Bn. East Surrey Regt., 1 year, ex India; Lieut. J. L. Congdon, 2nd Bn. East Surrey Regt., 1 year, ex India; Lieut. J. G. Fagan, 2nd Bn. East Surrey Regt., 8 months, ex India; and Lieut. H. J. D. O'Neill, 127th Baluch Light Infantry, 8 months, ex India.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted extensions of leave:—Major A. H. Bridges, 116th Mahrattas, 4 months on Medical Certificate, and Captain H. W. Knox-Niven, 25th Cavalry, 4 months on Medical Certificate.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Late Field-Marshal Sir George White.

PROPOSED STATUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—We have reason to believe that in making an appeal for funds to raise a National Memorial to the late Field-Marshal Sir George White, we are acting in accordance with the wishes, not only of those soldiers and others who have been associated with him in his service in all parts of the Empire, but of the wider circle of those who have been moved by the value of his achievements and the example of his character.

Sir George White was on the active list of the Army for nearly fifty-nine years, and took part in seven campaigns, from the Indian Mutiny to the South African War. He held some of the highest appointments in the military service of the Crown, having been Commander-in-Chief in India, Quartermaster-General to the Forces, Governor and Commander-in-Chief at Gibraltar and, finally, Governor of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, in the tenancy of which post he died, last June.

The success, which attended his constant and devoted labours in these and other appointments, is sufficiently attested by the signal distinctions conferred upon him by the Sovereigns whom he so long and faithfully served.

It is, however, as the Defender of Ladysmith at the most critical period of the South African War, that he will go down to posterity as having added a fresh page of glorious history to the distinguished annals of the Army, of which he was so eminent and representative a leader.

On the more intimate aspect of his personal character, it would be unbecoming, as it would be superfluous, here to expatiate. It will suffice to say that no one who came into contact with him in any capacity could have failed to be impressed by his charm of manner, his modest courage, his generosity to all who served with him, and his high sense of duty.

We feel that no more fitting memorial to this great soldier could be found than a statue to be erected in London, which would remind generations to come of his services and encourage in others that spirit of emulation in the public interest, which was so conspicuously his, and on which the future of the Empire, must in a large measure depend.

As it is, our aim to make this a National Memorial donations, however small, will be gladly received by either of the Joint Honorary Secretaries: Mr. J. White Todd, 33, Eaton Place, S. W., and Colonel Sir Edward Ward, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., 5, Willbraham Place, Sloane Street, S. W., or by the Bankers of the Fund, Messrs. Coutts and Co., 440, Strand, W.C., The London County and Westminster Bank, Lothbury, E.C., and its branches, and The Bank of Scotland, Edinburgh, and its branches, marked "White Memorial."—

Your obedient Servants,

HALDANE OF CLOAN.	LONDON.
LANSDOWNE.	A. LYTTELTON.
ROBERTS.	A. BONAR LAW.
CHARLES BERESFORD, Adml.	FREDERICK TREVES.
L. HARCOURT.	GEORGE ALEXANDER.
JOHN BERNARD SEELY.	T. VEZEY STRONG.
DAVID BURNETT, Lord Mayor.	C. S. GOLDMAN.
ROTHSCHILD, REVELSTOKE. } Hon. Treasurers.	J. WHITE TODD, E. W. D. WARD. } Hon. Secys.

Subscribers in India may send their donations to Messrs. King, King & Co., Bombay or Delhi; Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Bombay, Calcutta and Simla, or to Messrs. King, Hamilton & Co., Calcutta.

Bombay Tramways.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I notice in your issue of date the interesting information that the "Mountain" has again been in labour and tell it not in Gath has this time produced a poor little Mosquito! What a terrible come down from a Mouse to a Mosquito! Surely, the Mountain's strength must be on the decline. I think, Sir, you would now be performing a kind and Christian action if you were to put a period to this correspondence; for, if the Mountain is further encouraged in its productiveness, I tremble to think what it might produce in its next effort, and to some of your readers the shock of something less commonplace than a Mouse and a Mosquito coming forth might upset their nerves.

Poor Mr. Rimington, he is very angry, and I almost feel inclined to apologise to him for any little part I may have played in helping to fill the vials of his wrath.

My main object in again tresspassing on your space is to make a suggestion which, if adopted, would, I think, be the means of setting the whole question of regular or irregular service at rest. It is briefly this:—Let the Tramway Company publish in the daily papers or have circulated in the trams, free of charge or at a nominal cost, leaflets or small card time-tables giving the timings at the termini or other important stopping points over the system. The public would then have a check on the timings, scheduled and kept and might make a weekly report to the papers of any variations from those timings. Could this be done, we should soon be in a position to know pretty well who is in the right—the Mountain, the Mouse or the Mosquito?

In conclusion, I must say that it was not pleasing to see the name of the late lamented Colonel Weir imported into the present controversy. Has Mr. Rimington got no more recent testimonial to produce in defence of his Company?—Yours, etc.,

"MOUSE."

HYDERABAD NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, FEB. 5.

First Class Assistant Surgeon Robert Gunn Babonau, in charge of the Chudder Ghaut Residency Hospital, has been promoted to be Senior Assistant Surgeon with the honorary rank of lieutenant.

Pathre taluq and the Parbhani district and Manjlegaon taluq and the Bir district have been declared to be free from plague; and as such, will not be regarded as infected areas or subject to plague restrictions.

Dr. Kaikhusru Jivani and eleven others have, on behalf of themselves and all other hereditary trustees and managers of Sheths Vicaji and Pestonji's firetemple, petitioned the District Court of Secunderbad to make the following declarations: (1) that the right of dismissal of the defendant (Dastur Kurshedji Byramji) from the position of Dastur of the Agiari is vested in the heirs and representatives of the founders, (2) that the defendant holds his position of Dastur at the pleasure of petitioners, (3) that the defendant be ordered to vacate his position and be restrained from acting as Dastur of the Agiari, (4) that the defendant be ordered to deliver possession to plaintiffs of the Agiari and premises belonging to it, and (5) that pending final determination of this suit, defendant be restrained from allowing the "Valsara" priests to enter or work in the Adoran. The case, which is one of much interest to local Parsis, is fixed for hearing on the 15th instant.

The Catholic Bishop's Pastoral Letter which was read in all churches last Sunday morning, is both impressive and instructive; and the gist of it dwells on Faith. His Lordship writes, among other things, that the root from which sanctification rises, is nourished and perfected, is faith. Faith is the foundation and the beginning of supernatural life. As a gardener gives his principal application to the roots of his plants, so the first care of a Christian ought to be to cultivate most diligently in his soul, holy faith, the root of all virtues conducing to eternal life; for the stronger and deeper and more lively this is, the larger will be the branches and better fruits will they bring forth. It is owing to the want of faith that so much wordly spirit, disorder and sin now reign among Christians. The struggle is now, more than ever, very hard between Holy Faith and unbelief under its different shades of atheism, rationalism, materialism, modernism, indifference in religious matters and relaxation of religious principles. To these stray sheep we must repeat stand fast in faith.

In exercise of the power conferred by sec. 29 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (Act 5 of 1908), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the provisions of that section apply to the Civil Courts in France, Spain, Belgium, Russia, Germany and Portugal.

AHMEDABAD NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, FEB. 8.

From the very beginning of its work here, the Irish Presbyterian Mission has taken a leading part in Female Education, and it has now on the rolls of its girls' schools, between seven and eight hundred names. The annual prize day is always a red-letter day in the lives of the girls and also of the teachers, for not only every girl but also every teacher gets a prize. The function took place at noon to-day in the hall of the High School, as usual. After a hymn had been sung and a prayer offered, the programme, which included a song of welcome in Gujarati, bar-bell drill, flower drill, a garbo and a dialogue on female education, was gone through. All the items were executed most effectively and reflected great credit on the teachers and on the Lady Superintendents, Miss Macauley and Miss Iamison.

The prizes were kindly distributed by Miss Chubb, Lady Superintendent of the Mahalaxmi Training College for Women, to whom, on the motion of the Rev. Dr. Taylor, a most hearty vote of thanks was passed. The National Anthem was then sung and cheers given for the King-Emperor and Miss Chubb. The proceedings were concluded by the presentation of wreaths and bouquets to the European visitors, and the distribution of sweets to the children.

Y. W. C. A. ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Young Women's Christian Association was held last evening at the premises of the Association, in Wellington-lines. Mr. S. M. Edwardes, C.V.O., Commissioner of Police, Bombay, presided.

A number of prominent European ladies were present, and there were also a few of other communities. Among those seated on the platform were Mr. S. M. Edwardes, the Lord Bishop of Bombay, Lady Proctor, Lady Armstrong, Mrs. Stanley Reed, Mrs. Rhenius, Rev. R. M. Gray, Miss Whealdon and Miss Wistar.

After a hymn and prayer Miss Whealdon, the secretary, read the annual report, which has already been published in these columns. The Bishop then delivered a devotional address in which he remarked how people often went wrong for want of courage due to the lack of some support. That support was furnished by the Young Women's Christian Association.

The Association address was then delivered by Lady Proctor who, in the course of her speech, said that there was a growing movement in the world towards a new life. It was an unrest, and on examination, it would be found that women played a great part in that movement. It was not limited to one country or one question. It manifested itself forcibly in the work carried on by women, the yeoman service they had rendered to the social and industrial life of people. Japan, China, India, Bulgaria, Germany, Great Britain and America, in all those countries the movement of womanhood had become a great factor. The Y. W. C. A. contributed greatly to that factor, in devoting itself to lead women to a greater and nobler life. The great aim of the Association was to help a girl on every side of her life; to develop and strengthen her intellectual, physical, moral and spiritual fibre. The Y. W. C. A. looked into the growing needs of the women of various countries, and adopted its operations to its fulfilment of those respective needs.

Another reason why the Association was a great power, lay in the fact that it performed both preventive and constructive functions. It lessened the temptation that so often blasted the career of the young, and helped in the building of character.

Continuing, Lady Proctor spoke of the need of co-operation among the members of the Young Women's Christian Association.

In conclusion, she pointed out that the Association was inter-denominational and not undenominational. It had for its motto the message of Christ, and it had only devoted itself in making its members useful to the respective churches to which they belonged.

Mr. Edwardes then spoke as follows:—

"On reading through the annual report for the year 1912, two matters struck me as of the highest importance in reference to the welfare of the young women of this city. I refer to the paragraphs headed 'Social' and 'Home.'

"There is very little doubt that the conditions of modern urban life impose a severe strain on the worker and particularly the female worker, and that the social evils which are apparent in most cities of the world and which are not unknown in Bombay, arise in some measure from an overwhelming desire to escape from the uninspired drudgery of everyday life. Urban life imposes by the stress of competition a very severe and exacting routine of dull work, and the daily life of the poorer worker, whether man or woman, is too often mechanical and hopelessly monotonous. At the same time, urban life makes people more sensitive to new impressions, more enamoured of excitement and change. Assuming the truth of these statements, it is obvious that unless amusement and recreation of an honest and unequivocal character are forthcoming, to which the worker may turn for relief, he or she, as the case may be, may run the risk of seeking unguided other forms of recreation which may in the end prove actually harmful. It is clear from the report for the past year that the need for some relief from the monotony of the daily routine of life is amply realised by those who guide the fortunes of this Association and that the 'Socials' which, as the report says, have touched many sections of the community are designed to introduce into the lives of the working women and girls of Bombay that element of change and honest recreation which serves as a powerful antidote against the false but tantalizing visions of pleasure and amusement engendered by unrelieved drudgery in the shop or on the office chair.

"The second matter, which is dealt with under the heading 'Home' is equally important. As the report shows, the Association grants accommodation and board at a reasonable rate to girls, who might otherwise be forced to reside in cheap hotels and insanitary lodgings. I am sure that in Bombay as in other large cities the girl who has to work for her living often experiences difficulties, in the absence of an institution of this character, in balancing the cost of her lodging, food and other necessaries with the wages that she earns, and it is certainly a fact that in Western cities one of the causes of the evils so continually brought to public notice is economic. Wages do not invariably increase in proportion to the rise in the standard of living and in the price of the necessaries of life, and out of my experince as a police officer during the last four years, I can certainly say that in Bombay many young women would find it very difficult to make both ends meet, if they had no institution like the Y. W. C. A., to which to turn.

"One more word and I will close my remarks. You may remember the warning which as regards many social problems has been embodied by Herbert Spencer in his famous illustration of the bent iron plate. In trying to make the bent plate smooth it is useless to hammer directly on the buckled up part, this merely makes matters worse; our hammering, to be effective, must be around the elevation which we wish to reduce; only so, can the iron plate be hammered smooth. It seems to me that in the home which this Association has established and the social intercourse and recreation which it affords to women and girl-workers of this city, it is wisely working outside and around the evils which are inseparable from urban life and that the more it is able to expand and enlarge these two branches of its activities the greater will be the benefit to the city and to the women and girls whose lot it is to work for their living within its gates. Let me now conclude with an expression of hope for the welfare of the Y. W. C. A. during the current year."

With a vote of thanks to Mr. Edwardes by Mrs. Stanley Reed, the meeting dispersed.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere

CURRENT INDIAN NEWS.

Lord Pentland, the Governor of Madras has excepted the Honorary Colonelcy of the Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles.

The question of the renewal of the postal contract with the P. and O. Company will be taken up this summer, as the current contract will run out early in 1915.

Surgeon-General Sir Pardey Lukis, Director-General of the Indian Medical Service, goes Home on leave this summer, and the question of his successor is under consideration.

So far as can be judged the White Phosphorus Bill now in the Select Committee of the Viceroy's Legislative Council is likely to be passed without material amendment.

The Bishop of Lahore is to receive an address at Delhi, on the 14th instant, from his old pupils of St. Stephen's College, on the occasion of his elevation to the Metropolitanship.

At a Meeting of the Ceylon Society of Arts, held in Colombo held on the 4th instant with the Hon'ble Sir Allan Perry in the chair, Dr. Pearson propounded a scheme for the establishment of an Art Gallery in Colombo.

Captain Pakenham Walsh, R. E., has been appointed Garrison Engineer at Fort William. Captain Pakenham Walsh is Assistant Chief Commissioner of Boy Scouts in India and his presence in Calcutta ought to further a movement which is already very active.

The Government of India have called for a special report on crop prospects from the provinces which have not so far received sufficient cold weather rains. Similar weather conditions prevailed over Northern India in 1904, when winter rains fell on February 20th.

The Punjab Gazette publishes the draft rules for the registration of motor vehicles. It is proposed to institute a system of common registration for the whole Province, not adopting the system of some parts of India where separate registration is made in each town.

On the 14th instant their Excellencies Lord and Lady Pentland will be present at the finals of the Madras Gymkhana Football tournament on the Island, and Her Excellency will present the Challenge Cup to the winners. Their Excellencies will also attend the Madras-Poin-to-Point Races on the 15th instant, where Lady Pentland will distribute the prizes, and the Body Guard Sports on the 25th instant.

The "Times of Ceylon" understands that Government has decided to establish a Medical Research School in Colombo. The need for such an institution has long been felt, and its formation has been simplified by the fact that the services of Dr. Aldo Castellani will be available to take charge of the school. It is proposed to secure other experts who will be able to devote their whole time to the institution.

The recent raid in Delhi city on a cocaine dealer's house was a more important affair than was at first supposed. The plucky behaviour of three unarmed men againt about a dozen adversaries with knives and "lathis" was mos creditable, especially as the affair was in a part of the city where immediate help could not reach them. Some fifteen ounces of cocaine are said to have been seized representing a considerable sum of money. It is believed there is extensive smuggling of the drug through Delhi.

Captain Spencer, R. G. A., in command of the Mountain Battery of the Malay States Guides, is proceeding by the A. L. s. s. "Bohemia" to Tientsin to purchase fifty mules for the Battery. This will put the M. S. G. Mountain Battery in mobility on a level with the mountain Batteries in India. The M. S. G, Mountain Battery will then be ready, says the Singapore "Free Press," as an Imperial service unit, to "go anywhere and do anything" when wanted.

The Government of India have accepted the Bengal Gambling Bill, which has now been sent down to Calcutta for introduction. The Bengal Government will take the earliest opportunity to place this measure before the Provincial Council, which will be passed before the expiry of the Ordinance. The Bill, though mainly directed against Cotton Gambling, it is understood comprehensive enough to include the so-called Sweeps and other forms of gambling now prevalent in Calcutta. The Bill does not deal with betting on the race course, and this, it is understood, will be left untouched. The drafts Bill has also been sent to the India Office.

News comes from Japan of a substitute for rice, which is claimed to be superior in food value to wheat, barley or rice—a claim that is supported by independent analysis. The artificial rise is manufactured from maize and is sold at about half the price of natural rice, while a fair amount of profit results from the sale of three by-products, namely, a powder that can be used for starch, fragments for spirits, and hulls for manure. The substitute has the flavour of rice and its cheapness commands the attention of the poorer millions whose daily bread is rice. Its keeping qualities, however, cannot be compared with those of rice, which will remain good for years, whereas the substitute appears to be only good for about six months.

The Bishop of Singapore, Dr. Ferguson Davie, discussed in a recent issue of "East and the West" the thorny topic of the inter-marriage of Europeans with members of Asiatic races. The trend of his arguments is to suggest the improbability of such marriages ever being really successful. In the present condition of the East and the West they are not, in the main, likely to be successful, because the intellectual and spiritual qualities of the contracting parties as well as their general outlook on life and their ordinary habits, are likely to be so different; and, adds the Bishop, this one must say even though there will, of course, be a growth, and may be a considerable growth, both mental and spiritual, in people of any goodness after their marriage.

The report of the Agricultural Research Institute at Pusa, which has just been published, contains an account of the investigations regarding wheat which have been conducted by Mr. A. Howard, the Government Botanist. He has already shown by scientific methods that excellent varieties with milling and baking qualities similar to those of the best wheats in English markets could be grown in Behar and give a culture of over Rs. 2,500 an acre without irrigation or manure. An extension of these experiments during the last two years to other parts of India has given the most satisfactory results, and a large demand for the Pusa wheat has arisen in various parts of India, so that the enquiry has now passed beyond the experimental stage, and the wheat are now being sown on a large scale for distribution.

SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCY.

An extraordinary general meeting of the members of the Bombay Scottish Education Society was held at St. Andrew's Church, last night, for the purpose of authorising the trustees of the Society to execute on its behalf the lease of some plots of land in Agripada, within the Bombay Improvement Trust acquisition. Mr. R. Taylor presided.

The honorary secretary explained that the Trust's solicitors had pointed out that the resolution passed at the meeting of the Society on 13th January last was not in the form required by the Trust, and that a resolution in the special form required should be passed. It was, therefore, resolved:—"That the Society approves of the engrossment of the lease of plots Nos. 42, 44 and 46, on the Agripada Estate of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, approved by the Committee of Management, and sanctions the terms and conditions thereof; that the trustees of the Society be and are hereby authorized to become parties to the said lease as lessees; that the said lease and a counterpart thereof be executed by them, and also by the chairman of this meeting, on behalf of the Society; and that such lease and counterpart, when so executed, shall be binding upon the Society."

With the transaction of some formal business, and a vote of thanks to the chair, the meeting dissolved.

SPORTING NEWS.

LAWN TENNIS.

Entries for Western India Championships.

Intending competitors are reminded that entries for these events, singles and doubles, should be sent in (with entrance fees) at once. The sooner they are sent in the better, so that the Committee may be able to form some estimate of the probable number of players. The last date for receipt of entries will be Saturday, 15th February 1913, and the draw will take place at the Bombay Gymkhana on Saturday, 22nd February 1913, at 6 p. m.

Competitors may be present at the draw, either in person or by proxy.

DRAWINGS FOR THE "CONDER" TOURNAMENT.

N F Nawraji & M M Mehta...Bye N C Dalal & D N Vakil...... „	N & M 8-6, 6-3	N&M 6-3, 6-3	S&S 6-8, 6-1, 6-3	Thursday 13th.
D D Driver & G B Anigiro... „ P R Bagg & F Carey .... „	D & A 6-1, 6-8, 6-1			
J Grunberg & S Kissel ...... „ P N Chandawarkar & T Javeri „	C & T 6-0, 6-2	S&S 7-5, 6-3		
A B Shirgaokor & R V Shivaskwerker .... „	S & S 6-2, 6-3			
S V Sewjee & J Sakoor A T Torpey & J Aratoon	T&A W O			
S M Modi & S Z Shah L Bartlett & J Hannay	M&S W O			
S W Desai & R D Kaive ...Bye	D & K 6-3, 2-6, 6-2	B&W 6-0, 6-0	Tues. 11th	
H M Madon & M E Netscher „ V V Bhadkumker & R A Wagle „	B & W 6-3, 6-2			
H R Dastur & M R Ghandy. „ J R Junjiker & K J Shaw... „	D & G 5-7, 6-4, 6-3	Fri. 7th.		
C D Gunther & R L Greene.. „ A J Doctor & B K Allbless... „	G & G 4-6, 6-3, 6-3			

BOMBAY RACES.

1st Day, Wednesday, February 12.

Horses left in after declaration of forfeit at 4 p.m. on Monday, 10th February.

THE VELLARD PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile. Eagle Bird, 10-0, Meddling 9-8, Lapland 8-11, Glengarry 7-6, Silver Memory 7-5, Bambino 6-8, Lancasterite 6-0, Kismet II 6-0.

THE BOMBAY CITY PLATE.—Distance about 1 1-4 miles. Last Call, Loki, Bombastic, Beckmesser, Bachelor's Knot, and Valerius.

THE IMPORTERS PLATE—Distance 5 furlongs. Lithosian, Lord Carlyon, Macann, Pretty Good Sort, Transmigration, Prima Donna, Sugar Loaf, and Kilbernie.

THE DEALERS PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile. Regent, Tajilmulook, Gowahajmer, Lord Durham, Golden Ducat, Guinea Merchant, Thulfha, Terror, and Singer.

THE FORT PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs. Baloz, Raspberry, Master Bill, Ream, Polish, British King, Solar Star, Abdul Aziz, Best Chance, Beynazeer, and Malster.

THE PADDOCK PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs. Abdul Malik, Majesty, Zoolphokarr, Galiard, Rajput, Pendil, Polish, Sharar and Young Majub.

THE NEW PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs. Kader Beg, Scorn, Principal, Hama, Jawan, Rummy, Old China, Lucifer, Young Mooreed, Malayeb, Lord Roseberry, and Zigomar.

POLO AT DELHI.

Indian Cavalry Tournament Semi-Finals.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, FEB. 10.

Two games in the semi-finals were played this afternoon in the Indian Cavalry Polo Tournament.

In the first game the following were the teams engaged:—

12th Cavalry.—Mr. Gough, Capt. Henry, Major Hesketh, Capt. Churchill (back).

32nd Lancers—Mr. Sherwood Smith, Mr. Howard, Capt. Ferguson Pollock, Mr. Walker (back).

The umpires were Major R. Henderson and Capt. Lewis.

This was a very fine and level game. Both teams playing a good galloping game all through, but in the last two periods the 12th began to go off; and the 32nd, maintaining their sound tactics, to the last, won by six goals to three.

The greatest interest centered in the second game, in which the teams were made up as follows:—

2nd Lancers—Capts. Robertson, Gould and Ward, Major Knowles (back).

18th Lancers—Mr. Railston, Col. Maxwell, Capts. Gwalkins and Mills (back).

The umpires were Capts. Bradley and Coldie.

From the very start hard hitting and galloping set in. The 18th at once put the 2nd Lancers on their defence, and put up three goals. After this 2nd Lancers played up but frequently missed, and their support was faulty, while the 18th were more sure on the ball and finally won by six goals to one.

FOOTBALL AT MADRAS.

Gymkhana Association Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB. 10.

The Gymkhana Association Football Tournament opened to-day under favourable weather conditions, at 5 p.m. There was a large crowd of spectators.

The first match was played between 1st Royal Dublin Fusiliers and the 97th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, on the Gymkhana ground, the former winning by two goals to nil.

The second match, between the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders and the Perambur Library Football Club was played on the Medical College ground: the former winning by two goals to one.

RUSKIN OUTWITTED.

A member of a bazaar committee, offered a letter from Lord Knollys, for sale at a guinea. An applicant twenty-seven years next May, received the following response from Ruskin to an appeal for a subscription towards the building of an iron church:—I am scornfully amused at your appeal to me, of all people in the world the precisely least likely to give you a farthing! My first word to all men and boys who care to hear me is: "Don't get into debt." Starve and, go to heaven, but don't borrow. Try first begging—I do'nt mind, if it's really needful, stealing! But don't buy things you can't pay for. And of all manner of debtors, pious people building churches they can't pay for are the most detestable nonsense to me. Can't you pray and preach behind the hedges, or in a sand-pit, or a coal-hole first? And of all manner of churches thus built, iron churches are the damnablest to me. And of all the sects of believers in any ruling spirit, Hindoos, Turks, Feather-Idolators, and Mumbo Jumbo, Log and Fire Worshippers, who want churches, your modern English evangelical sect is the most absurd and entirely objectionable and unendurable to me. . . . The letter was sold for £10, and the sum was conscientiously handed over to the building fund.

The decision regarding the Sardah Canal project is not likely to be given for some time to come, as the final opinions of the United Provinces and Punjab Governments have not yet reached the Government of India.

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BRIEF AND PITTY.

SUCCESSION PROBLEM.

All Paris society is talking of the case of the late Duc de D—, the most popular figure of Clubland in the French capital. He "died" last June at ten o'clock in the evening. His younger son was due to be of age at midnight. For the sake of two hours, the younger son, being still an "infant," it seemed as if the whole of the Duke's estate would have to go, so to speak, into Chancery. The legal advisers of the family, who were by the bedside, had heard of the recent theories of "artificial life." They pointed out to the doctors awful legal consequences of the Duke's death before midnight. Hypodermic injections were resorted to. The heart began to beat again, the temperature of the body went up, breathing was resorted. In fact, the body came back to "life," and in this state it was kept until a quarter of an hour after midnight. A magistrate had been called to the hous to see to the interests of the "infant ward." He witnessed the revival from seeming death to life.—"Truth."

WONDERFUL ADVERTISING.

At an advertising man's banquet in Denver, Dr. H. Wood Avery, the author of many advertising monographs, ended an address with this story. The power of the "ad," he said, "is truly miraculous. I know a young actress who mislaid a string of pearls. She inserted a 'lost and found' advertisement, and the next day I asked her: 'Well, did you get your pearls back?' 'Yes,' she answered—'and isn't advertising wonderful? The string I lost were only scientific, but those that have been returned to me are the real thing.'"—"Argonaut."

THE GLEE OF THE GAS-METER.

A local authority lately recived a note: "Please send a man to see my gas-meter. It is always whistling, which is tantalising to the servants." One can picture the disappointment of the servants when they are thrilled by a whistle and find it is merely the gas-meter and not the baker's man. But perhaps the whistling gas-meter is preferable to the groaning one. Many a haunted house owes its ill-repute to the misconduct of the gas-meter. But the worst of all gas-meters are those which utter a ghastly chuckle from time to time. The householder who hears that knows at once that the malicious machine has added a thousand feet to this gas bill.—"Manchester Guardian."

THE NEW BOOK.

Wills: Did they give you any new books for Christmas? Gillis: Yes; a lot of the usual half-baked kind—either illustrated by the author or written by the artist.—"Puck".

FLEEING FROM THE BUCKET.

A friend tells me this. He says he went to see the Repertory people in "Womenkind," and beside him there sat a depressed man who lacked even the energy to relight his pipe when it went out. When the farmer's wife slung the fender into the middle of the floor and commenced to wash the fireside, the depressed man remarked in a low, tragic voice, "Good heavens! I can't escape from it; even in the theatre a zinc pail pursues me." Then he clapped his hat tightly on his head and faded away.—"Glasgow News".

PROPER STUDY OF WOMANKIND.

That the race of husbands knows its wives may be doubted. That the race of wives knows its husbands is undoubted. The man goes flourishing forth on his path of many interests. The woman sits at home and broods over her single interest—the man. By dint of brooding she absorbs, and accepts or rejects him. No man can hope to escape from the serious study of a woman, continued for sixteen hours daily. Every piece of evidence that her senses have observed is scrutinised, analysed, classified. Her mind soaks the man as liquor soaks a lump of sugar. The sugar is dissolved: the man is solved. Most men, it is true, are simple enough. But the most complex men become simple when subjected to the concentrated and continued scrutiny of brooding woman. They are cooked with the dinner; they are washed up with the crockery; they are stitched into the children's pinafores. From that prolonged dissection no man's anatomy can hide its secrets.—"Bookfellow" (N.S.W.).

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE.

Mr. Harcourt's Humour.

The following news later than the mail appears in Australian papers :—

London, Jan. 25.

While the Franchise Bill was under consideration in Committee in the House of Commons yesterday, the amendment proposed by Sir Edward Grey (Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs) to delete the word "male" from the clause concerning the qualification of voters, was further discussed.

Mr. Lewis Harcourt (Secretary of State for the Colonies) delighted the opponents of woman's suffrage by indulging in sarcastic humour at the expense of some of his colleagues, particularly Mr. Lloyd-George (Chancellor of the Exchequer). Sir Edward Grey, he said, had full control of the Foreign Office and yet he had failed to appoint women clerks, ambassadoresses, or consuls, although the women would certainly have added to the gaiety of nations. Referring to Mr. Lloyd-George's advocacy of an amendment to introduce the Norwegian franchise, he said he was surprised that Mr. Lloyd-George was willing to enfranchise 7,000,000 women while he was reluctant to enfranchise 11,000,000. What was the sin of the remaining 4,000,000 ? Surely it did not lie in the fact that most of them were domestics. He had not hesitated to take that three-penny pieces under the National Insurance Act. Why did he fear to take their opinions ? Mr. Harcourt quoted Herbert Spencer's assertion :—"The minds of men and women are quantitatively and qualitatively unlike, and no amount of culture can obliterate the difference." Women seldom contested seats on local bodies. They were rarely elected to those bodies, but when they were elected they proved that they were not well qualified for even that measure of public life. Referring to the campaign of violence, as mistaking arson for argument, he said that the suffragettes had attempted to burn the children's wing of his home. He disliked the referendum, but it would provide a possible solution of the difficulty. If once the principle of woman's suffrage were conceded he would support adult suffrage, which was the only logical course. The introduction of such a gigantic proposal as woman's suffrage would be a grave blow to the Parliament Act. A year ago Mr. Lloyd-George declared that he had no mandate from the country for woman's suffrage, and yet now he was endeavouring to pass it under the Parliament Act. He, hoped that on further consideration Mr. Lloyd-George would be able to adapt himself to the principles and practice of his democracy.

Lord Hugh Cecil (Unionist) declared that Mr. Harcourt's speech was the most damaging against the Government that he had ever heard. Mr. Harcourt's antipathy to the Bill suggested that he had been recently spanked or that he had never got over the indignity of being born of woman. Members must have had great fun at the Cabinet meetings recently.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain (Unionist) insisted that women were mentally, physiologically, and physically different from men. The House was not entitled to make a momentous change of this kind without a mandate, from the country. The Conservatives would sultify their arguments against Parliament Act if they supported the enfranchising of women by its aid.

THE SPEAKER'S RULING.

London, Jan. 25.

The Speaker has given the Cabinet his written opinion that if an amendment providing for woman's suffrage be embodied in the Franchise Bill he will rule that the principles of the measure have been changed and that therefore anyone attempting to proceed with it will be out of order.

In view of the Speaker's surprising opinion the Women's Freedom League yesterday asked the Prime Minister (Mr. Asquith) what steps he was taking to fulfil his pledge to secure an unfettered vote on Sir Edward Grey's amendment. Mr. Asquith replied that the Government was considering the difficulties that had arisen.

The Women's Freedom League has written to the Speaker upbraiding him for not having alluded at an earlier stage to the point he had raised.

The Cabinet sat for an hour and a half yesterday, but it was unable to decide as to what course it would take. It is expected, however, that the Bill will be withdrawn tomorrow. It is understood that the Prime Minister is troubled over his inability to fulfil his pledge to the suffragettes.

Lord Courtney (Liberal), in a letter to the Press, states that when the same question arose during the discussion of Disraeli's Bill in 1867 and Gladstone's Bill in 1884, the Speaker definitely stated that there was no objection to it.

An anti-suffragette petition signed by 47,881 men and women was presented to the House of Commons on Friday.

The Labour Whip states that if the Franchise Bill be withdrawn the House will probably proceed with the Trades Union Bill.

London, Jan. 26.

Late this evening the Government decided to withdraw the Franchise Bill.

The Postmaster-General (Mr. Herbert Samuel), speaking at Redcar yesterday, denied a statement that some members of the Cabinet were likely to resign over the Franchise Bill. The Government, he said, had too many great tasks in hand to justify a quarrel on that issue. He denied that the intervention of the Speaker was part of a deep-laid scheme to cheat the suffragettes.

The non-militant members of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies deny that the Speaker's ruling with regard to amendments to the Franchise Bill wipes out Mr. Asquith's pledges. They demand that the Government shall introduce a new measure making provision for the extension of the franchise to women.

PANAMA CANAL TOLLS.

Washington, Jan. 26.

Mr. Adamson, chairman of Commerce Committee in the House of Representatives, stated to an interviewer yesterday, that he was not concerned so much with England's complain concerning the discrimination in favour of American ships in connection with the Panama Canal tolls as with the immoral concession to the opulent American coastwise shipping trust. He predicted that Dr. Woodroff Wilson's first request to Congress after taking up the Presidency would be to repeal the free tolls clause of the Canal Act.

Professor Johnson, when interviewed, declared that the American coastal traders were certain to derive greater benefit from the use of the canal than any other shipowners, and consequently it was only just for the coasters to pay reasonable tolls. If there was a question of aiding any section of the American marine, then the foreign-going vessels ought to be considered. A line connecting the United States with Australia was eminently desirable and also lines to the Philippines, and South America. If any shipping were to receive benefits under the Canal Act, these lines should take first place.

Speaking at Baltimore yesterday, and defending the Panama Canal Act, President Taft said there was no reason for anyone to oppose arbitration. He favoured the making of the transportation rates on the coast of the United States lower than those for the rest of the world's shipping. Nothing, the United States hitherto did, showed that she was dishonourable. She was willing to rest her case with any impartial tribunal,

The New York "World" criticises Mr. Knox's reply to Sir Edward Grey as merely a sharp lawyer's plea in avoidance.

The New York "Tribune" declares :—"The reply fails to convince the American nation. There is much reason for further discussion and thought upon the whole question."

LABOUR AND RELIGION.

London, Jan. 25.

Addressing a meeting of the Christian Social Union yesterday, Dr. Ingram, the Bishop of London, said that during the past 24 years he had not seen much improvement in factory, life for sweating and overcrowding still prevailed. The Labour movement in the House of Commons was really a religious movement as the Labour leaders were religious from the bottom of their souls. Churchmen ought not to be satisfied with existing things. In that sense they ought to be revolutionists.

AMERICAN STRIKES.

New York, Jan. 25.

The garment-workers on strike in the city indulged in rioting yesterday, stones and revolvers being freely used in an effort to intimidate strike-breakers.

Over 5,000 hotel waiters have gone on strike for increased wages, and as a consequence a fourth of the hotels in New York are helpless. The strikers yesterday attacked some of the hotels with stones and broke numerous windows. Several of the rioters were arrested.

AVIATION.

Washington, Jan. 25.

The War Department is experimenting with a new material for aeroplane wings. It is claimed for this material that it is non-inflammable and lighter and, tougher than canvas, and that it will render an aeroplane invisible at a height of 500ft.

Berlin, Jan. 26.

The new Zeppelin airship made a 16 hours' flight yesterday.

An English firm was recently arranging with a German firm to build an airship for England. The Government at Berlin, however blocked the negotiations by guaranteeing the local firm sufficient work to keep it fully employed.

London, Jan. 26.

The "Daily Mail" states:—"The Admiralty has selected several bases on the east and south coasts for waterplane depots. Arrangements have been made to place 300 waterplanes on the coast. The Admiralty is making fresh experiments with airship building."

RELIGION IN AUSTRALIA.

London, Jan, 24.

In delivering a speech while presiding at a meeting of the Colonial and Continental Church Society yesterday, Sir George Reid (High Commissioner for the Commonwealth) said he did not know of an Englishman visiting Australia without returning a better man and a better Imperialist. Christianity was perhaps less evident in the churches now than formerly, but it was more evident in the world and it leavened the lump of humanity. Australians were a bit slack on the religious track. There was grand work for the Church to do in Australia as well as in England.

AMERICAN IRRIGATION.

Washington, Jan. 25.

Dr. R. T. Galloway, of the Agricultural Department, in an official report, declares that the reclamation projects in arid and semi-arid regions of the United States must ultimately fail, as irrigation has been unsuccessful in every semi-arid district in the world.

DIVORCE LEGISLATION.

London, Jan. 27.

Mr. Sydney Buxton (President of the Board of Trade) informed a deputation from the Law Reform Union on Saturday that there was no immediat prospect of legislation to meet the views of the Union.

FIGHTING IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Washington Jan 27.

A cable message from the Philippines states that on Saturday Captain McNally and seven Philippine scouts and police were killed, and 20 others were seriously wounded in an engagement against a party of rebels.

ESPIONAGE INCIDENT.

Berlin Jan. 26.

Some time ago the "Westphalen Gazette" published a story that Lieut. Brandon, an English officer undergoing a term of imprisonment in a German fortress on a charge of espionage, had attempted to escape. Lieut. Brandon declared that he had been libelled, and he commenced an action for damages. The "Westphalen Gazette" has since apologized for the publication of the story, and in consequence Lieut. Brandon has withdrawn his action.

IN BRIEF.

Paris, Jan. 25.

The British Chamber of Commerce has appointed a special committee for the development of trade between France and Australia.

Rome, Jan. 25.

There is renewed activity in the volcano on Mt. Vesuvias.

London, Jan. 25.

The King's Bench Division of the High Court yesterday awarded the Marconi Company a verdict against M. Coukshoff for breach of contract in connection with the establishment of the Russian Wireless Company.

Rome, Jan. 27.

The Government on Saturday issued 400,000,000 lire (about £16,000,000) worth of 4 per cent. Treasury bonds to provide chiefly for expenditure arising out of the Tripolitan war. The Italian banks purchased the whole of the bonds at par.

London, Jan. 26.

It is announced that Madame Melba will receive £40,000 to make an autumn concert tour through the United States and Canada.

Paris, Jan. 26.

During the course of an entertainment in a theatre at Belleville last night a performing lioness escaped from a cage, and sprang into an unoccupied box. The audience became panic-stricken, and stampeded from the building, with the result that several persons were injured. The lioness was eventually captured in the manager's room.

Madrid, Jan. 26.

During an outbreak of fire in some electrical works at Guadalapara yesterday three persons were electrocuted, and 20 others were seriously injured.

London, Jan. 26.

The Paris correspondent of the "Observer" states :—"The picture 'La Gioconda,' which was said some months ago to have been stolen from the Louvre, has, it now transpires, not left the building. It appears that an official damaged the picture by spilling some acid upon it, and then he spread the story of theft with a view of escaping punishment."

AHMEDNAGAR FAMINE RELIEF.

The Bombay Committee for Ahmednagar Famine Releif, 1913, has received the following further contributions towards the committee's funds.

	Rs.
Previous total	2,071
The Hindi Staff of the Bank of Bengal, Bombay Agency	30
Sir Jagmohandas Vurjeevandas	100
Mr. D. E. Wacha	25
A Millowner	200
A Parsee	5
Mr. Ramdas Dossa	125
Mr. K. Natarjan	5
Mr. Ratan J. Tata	1,000
K. H. G.	10
Mr. B. L. Thosar, Principal, Bombay Commercial College	5
Sir Jamnadas Chunilal	20
In Memory of Mrs. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy	40
In memory of Mr. and Mrs. Jewajee Maneckjee	40
In memory of Mrs. Sapoorjee Jewajee	20
H. A. B.	25
Mr. Jethabhoy Kallianji	100
In memory of the late Bai Perozebhai Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy	100
Sir N. G. Chandavarkar	100
A Parsee Sympathiser, G. S. B.	10
Mr. Kalianrai Shankarprasad	25
Dr. M. G. Deshmukh	50
Total up to date	Rs. 4,106

February 8.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street, London. Established over 35 years.

THE WEATHER.

Thunderstorms over North and Central India.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, FEB. 10.

Thunderstorms occurred yesterday over a large extent of the country in northern and central India, but very little rain was associated with them. Jhansi, Seoni, Sibsagar and Darjeeling, each report a quarter-inch, while Jubbulpore and Gaya each received a tenth. Moderate cloud persists over the central parts of the country.

Forecast :—A few thunderstorms in the same regions.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 10TH FEBRUARY.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. More rain wanted generally. Crop accounts unfavourable.

Hansi.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops. Crop accounts unfavourable.

Mooltan.—Rain much needed generally for rabi crops. Absence of rain causing anxiety.

Delhi.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well

Amraoti.—Looks like rain. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Dhulia.—Lightly cloudy. Wheat doing well.

Jalgaon.—Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton smaller area sown this year. Food-grains prospects improving and doing well; Wheat doing well; flourishing. Late rains expected to improve wheat crop. Wheat prospects improving.

Broach.—Seasonable. Sometimes continues slightly cloudy. Cotton plants showing bolls rapidly ripening. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory ; crop making good progress ; cotton picking of first sowing partially begun.

Viramgam.—Cotton plants showing bolls.

Wadhwan.—Cloudy, but no rain. Looks like clearing up; dewfall insufficient. Cotton picking commenced. Cotton plants healthy.

Bhavnagar.—Cotton arrivals expected early.

Barsi.—Mornings cold and dewy.

Sholapur.—Mornings cold and dewy. Crop accounts less favourable.

Bellary.—Cotton plants picking general. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Sunday, the 10th February, giving data for the preceding, 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the south-eastern districts and clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in the extreme north. Day temperature is in excess at Ambala and Rawalpindi; night temperature is above normal at Lahore and Delhi.

The United Provinces.—Jhansi records 0·18" of rain. Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is higher than usual at Mainpuri and Cawnpore; minimum temperature has fallen but is still above normal over the whole division.

Gujarat, Kathiawar, and Central India West.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess in west Central India and normal or in defect elsewhere. Minimum temperature is in slight excess in West Central India but has become normal in Gujarat and Kathiwar.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore 0.15" of rain. Skies are moderately clouded. The air is damper than usual in the northern half of the division and at Rajpur. Day temperatnre is in moderate to considerable defect in the north-eastern; night temperature has fallen but is still in excess over the whole division.

The Konkan.—Skies are generally lightly clouded. Humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately clouded in the extreme southern districts and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Night temperature is in excess.

General Remarks.—Local rain has fallen in the south United Provinces. Cloud has increased in Gujarat and Kathiawar but has decreased in the central parts of the country and in Rajputana and the United Provinces. Conditions, however, have not yet become settled in the Central Provinces.

Isolated light showers are possible in the extreme eastern districts of the Central Provinces.

LEGAL AID FOR THE POOR.

Mr. H. A. Mess of Mansfield House University Settlement, Canning Town E., writes to the "Times."—

It is to be hoped that Sir John Collie's letter to the Press will draw attention to the need for State provision of legal aid for the poor. Sir John Collie is mainly concerned with the societies of doubtful reputation which take up speculative claims. I wish to emphasize another aspect of the matter, the real and considerable losses which poor people sustain because they cannot afford to pay for proper professional advice when they need it. Sir John Collie rightly advocates the appointment by the Government of persons of undoubted integrity to act as legal advisers of the poor. He says :—

Excellent work in this direction is, I believe, done by the committees of certain religious bodies in the metropolis, but unfortunately these committees are not nearly numerous or strong enough to deal adequately with the cases which arise."

The institution known as the Poor Man's Lawyer originated at Mansfield House University Settlement just over 20 years ago, when Mr. Frank Tillyard, a barrister then in residence here, had forced upon his attention the numerous cases in which people in the neighbourhood failed to get what they were entitled to because they could not afford to pay for legal advice. He commenced giving legal advice free one evening a week, and so many people flocked to consult him that he soon found it necessary to have a colleague, and to-day Mansfield House has on its panel eight lawyers and deals with an average of over 40 cases a week, The analysis of consultations for last year is as follows :—Husband and wife, 241; workmen's compensation, 359; landlord and tenant general, 151, distress, 72—223; accidents—general, 116, motor-omnibuses and cars, 21—137; master and servant, general, 155; wills and administration of estates, 118; debts and loans, 145; insurance, 67; hire purchase, 34; property (claims and disputes), 72; bastardy, 28; lodgers, 35; agreements (construction and breach of), 31; Poor Law, 20; friendly societies, &c., 20; children, general, 63; fraud, 12; transfer of business, 12; slander and libel, 28; dogs (bites and other troubles), 14; assaults, 15; theft, 8; rates and taxes, 5; pensions; 4; breach of promise, 4; disputed accounts, 8; miscellaneous (including a large number of inquiries as to procedure), 285; total nnmber of cases, 2,153.

Some of the cases in which advice is sought are undoubtedly frivolous, and a small proportion dishonest, but in the great majority the consultant is genuinely perplexed. Uneducated people are easily fogged by technicalities, and a legal document bewilders them, as indeed it does many who can claim to be education. I cashed a cheque for £20 about six weeks ago for a man who could not write and had to put a cross by way of endorsement. The Poor Man's Lawer had made out and sent in his claim for compensation to an insurance company, and it is obvious that such a man needed some help. I am not imputing any dishonesty to the insurance companies, but their subject is to get a claim for compensation settle as quickly and cheaply as possible. Their officials are trained and experienced and the working man who has had an accident is at a great disadvantage in dealing with them. Obviously the insurance company will not point out to him the strength of his claim. Poor man are easily dazzled by a lump sum and are usually quite incapable of making a proper bargain for themselves Fifty pounds down is a great temptation to them, and claims are frequently compounded for absurdly inadequate amounts. When poor men have to do with unscrupulous firms or shady agent they are still worse off.

The Poor Man's Lawer is now a well-known institution and there are 33 in London alone, and many in the provinces; but, as Sir John Collie says the number is still inadequate. We frequently have letters from a distance asking for advice, and people come from miles away to consult us. A parish is a necessity of society just a parish doctor is. and until he is provided sharks and quacks will continue to flourish and, what is still more serious, a large number of persons will not get what they are entitled to by law.

I need scarcely add that every care is taken at Mansfield House and similar institutions to guarantee the integrity and disterestedness of those who serve on the panel. The lawyers who are kind enough to come and give advice week by week are of good standing in their profession, and their work is entirely honorary.

SCIENCE NOTES.

A novel way of mountain climbing is provided in the new electric suspended railway up the Kohlererberg, in the Tyrolese Mountains. The suspension cables, 5,400 feet in length, are carried on twelve steel supports, and two cars each accommodating fifteen passengers and the driver are operated, one being hauled up the hill by duplicate traction cables while the other is descending. Complete safety appliances are provided, and a magnificent view is opened out as the car rides steadily and smoothly up the 2,760 feet from the Eisack in thirteen minutes.

Although the Berlin scientist, Dr. Korn, is having good success in sending photographs by wire between stations located at Paris, Berlin and Monte Carlo for use in press work, he wishes to apply his method over a much longer distance. In fact, it is possible to send the photographs by mail between Paris and Berlin, for instance, in a comparatively short time, so that the newspapers are not as likely to take up a picture-transmitting scheme as when they are a long distance from the center of events. For this reason he expects to take up the question of operating upon the Atlantic cable and is confident that he will be able to send photographs across the ocean. He is also considering the matter of going to America in order to apply the system to a line between New York and San Francisco.

The fact that Paris adopted Greenwich time not long ago causes an electric-light station to gain dols. 20,000 a year, according to an estimate. The reason for this somewhat curious result lies in the difference of time of burning electric lamps, and even though this is very small, it figures up in a yearly estimate to quite an extent. Greenwich time of 5 o'clock corresponds to 5.10 Paris time, for instance. Lamps are turned on according to the amount of day light, but offices close at a fixed hour. Should an office close at 6 o'clock, it is evident that the lamps will have burned 10 minutes longer, owing to the change over to Greenwich time. The extra amount of current is naturally paid for by the users, so that this makes the central station gain about 1 per cent, and even this small difference applied to the case of an electric plan furnishing 15,000,000 kilowatts a year, will give the above increase.

The International Union for Solar Research, which last met on Mt. Wilson, Cal., in 1910, will hold its next meeting at Bonn, beginning August 1st 1913.

A five-story concrete building, the concrete being made of oyster shell from the reefs of Galveston Bay, has been erected at Galveston, Texas. The owners of the building and its constructors, Nic. Bohn and G. Tietze, claim this material is better and cheaper than concrets made with gravel. Shell concrete Shell concrete built into a wall 3 feet high and 336 feet long in 1882 withstood the severe test of fire and water and is to-day as sound as when built. It is estimated that the shells of 5,896,000 oysters are imbedded in the walls of this bilding. This is said to be the only building of its kind in the world.

The British Association for the Advancement of Science willl meet in Australia, for the first time, August, 1914. The Association has met three times in Canada, and once in South Africa, but all the other meetings have been held in the British Isles. The Australian meeting will include sessions at several towns. The commonwealth government has appointed a federal council to arrange for the meeting, under the patronage of the governor-general, and with the prime minister as chairman, and has granted £15,000 to pay the passage to Australia of not fewer than 150 official representatives. A number of foreign men of science will be included in this number.

Some interesting experiments as to the effect of the chemical compound indol in producing sclerosis have just been conducted by a pupil of Metchnikoff. Indol is one of the toxins secreted by intestinal bactoria, and Metchnikoff has claimed that it was responsible for certain symptoms of senility. In the experiments referred to doses of 0·04 grain of indol were injected into guineapigs. Not only was sclerosis of the aorta observed, but the liver, kidneys, and suprarenals were affected and there was a tendency to hardening of the brain. Since these are all symptoms of age, Metchinkoff's theory seems thus far supported.

The Electrical Resistance of Trees has been made the subject of some elaborate experiments by G. E. Stone and G. H. Chapman at the Massachusetts Agricultural Experiment Station. It was previously known that trees possess relatively high resistance—an important quality, as serving to protect them from lightning—and that the resistance varies for different kinds of tissues. Messrs. Stone and Chapman's investigations reveal the further fact that the resistance varies markedly with the temperature, being higher with a low temperature and lower with a high temperature. This fact results in a diurnal and an annual period in the resistance. The cambium layer shows the least electrical resistance. This is followed by the phloem and the sapwood.

The British Meteorological Office has arranged to operate a branch of its service at the Royal Aircraft Factory, South Farnborough, for the purpose of supplying meteorological information and forecasts in a form directly applicable for the guidance of airmen, and also for carrying on investigations of of meteorological problems for the Advisory Committee on Aeronautics. Mr. J. S. Dines has been appointed meteorologist in charge. The equipment will include pilot and sounding balloons and laboratory appliances, in addition to the ordinary meteorological apparatus. Special forecasts and warnings for aeronauts will be issued on the basis of information telephoned from the Meteorological Office at South Kensington.

Demonstrating the deceptive nature of speed judging by sight alone, the results of a test recently held by a British automobile club are interesting. Several motorists were lined up on an unfrequented road and required to estimate the speed of a car driven at a predetermined rate with the aid of a speedometer. Out of four trial runs at various speeds only two speeds were guessed by one person correctly. The others varied from the correct speeds to such an extent as to emphasize very forcibly that it is practically impossible, without extensive practice, to judge of the speed of a car merely by watching it pass.

Imported from abroad, where it flourished long before it got to America, no waning is apparent in the popularity of the long-stroke motor. From a conservative middle ground, manufacturers apparently are getting to the extreme in stroke to bore ratios and the wisdom of the practice well may be doubted. Among the later developments, announced for the coming season, are two motors from the same manufacturer, one of which measures 3 3-8 by 6 and the other measures 4 1-4 by 7. It is true that motors with even longer strokes than these have given a measure of success abroad and they therefore cannot be viewed wholly in the light of experiments. Time only, on the road, in the hands of owners, can tell just how much the designer has bettered existing conditions by his plans.

Periodically, almost continuously, the cellular, spongy or gelatinous tire-filling compound which is expected to replace the air in pneumatic tires make its appearance, floats for a moment in the public eye and then fades away into the future. But it must not necessarily be assumed that such will always be the case and that success in this direction never will be obtained. The repeated resurrection of the idea shows the existence of a latent demand and it is quite within the bounds of possibility that the demand may some day be filled. Already there are several such compounds on the market which are giving a measure of success and in them their manufacturer, or compounders, would seem to have eliminated many of the difficulties which at first were experienced with everything that was supposed to take the place of air and banish tire troubles forever.

AS refreshing as a plunge in the surf is the general verdict on Dr. Benach's Spearmint Dentifrice Creme the favourite dentifrice of the Americans. Cleanses and beautifies the teeth, strengthens the gums and destroying germs purifies the breath. Tooth Elexir is for those who prefer liquid. Samples and literature post free from MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

HIGH COURT—FEB. 11.

Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr Justice Chandavarkar.

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposals.

49.12, 12.12 Mehta, Getbibai vs Gomtibai, Hiralal
57-12, 725-12, Subnis, Abdulabhoy Hassanali vs Khatri Ismail Tyab, Unwala
60-12, 6-12 Ardeshir, Harakhbai widow vs Jamnabai widow, Shroff
62-12, 636-11 Edjelow, Shivnarayan Purbhulal vs Sada Pana a firm, Jamsetji.
19-12, 1160-19 Payne, Rahim Vally Mahomed vs N J Gamadia and another, Bicknell.
31-12, 238-03 Ardeshir, Ebji Umersey vs Jayadayal Lachminarayen, Malvi.
55-12, 1043-11 Payne, the New Piece Goods Bazars Co vs. Jivabbai Vadilal, Edgelow.
65-12 In Re India Coy's act, Wadia, The Tricumda. Mills Co Ltd vs The Lakhmidas Khimji Spg-Wg Co Ltd Bhaishanker.
66-12 461-12 Payne, Vithaldas Gocculdas vs Joorimal Hargopal Roongta, Motichand.
67-12, 23-12 D J Mantri, Luxmon Jayram vs. Radhabai widow, Captain and V.
69-12, 364-11 Dubash, Narsi Virji vs Alfred, H Harrison, Patell and E.
70-12 Payne, Jan Mahomed Rehimtoola and Co vs Karimbhoy Salehbhoy and others Edgelow.
71-12, 311-12 Payne, Mulraj Khattau vs The Bank of India Ltd, Craigie.
72-12, 311-12 Craigie, The Bank of India vs Naranji Dwarkadas—Bhaishanker.
74-12, 272-11 Mulla, B R Bomanji vs Bhagwandas Parashram, Tyabji.
19-12, 134-12 Mulla, Bawa Miya Pir Bara Miya vs Pir Abdul Kadar, Pir Dada Miya—Payne & Co

(Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw D. Davar.)

Short Cause.

2-13 Payne, Hardwar Kishorilal Mahadev Vithal and Co.

Long Causes.

1041-12 Chitnis—Balkrishna Pandurang Parelkar vs Nilkant Kanoba Pandit and others—Subnis.
608-11 S A Tyabji Damodar Ramji vs Sha Okerda Veersi Manch and N
436-07 Payne, D K Khote and others vs D R Khote and others, Dgmantre.
1248.12 Kanga, Sirdar Nowroji Pudumji vs Putlibai, Nadirshaw.

Testamentary Suits.

25-12, F P Pavri, Esmail Noor Mahomed vs Murada Ratansey Nadirshaw
27-12 Tyabji, Jalam Chhedlal vs Maykolal Kanyalal, Vachha
28-12 Manecklal, Haji Rajah Haji M vs Fatubibi alias Fatuma, Mulla
30-12 Molji, Karsondas Dayaldas vs Girdhar Kalidas, Smetham
17-12 Little, Vallabhdas Rowji vs Khimji Keshowjil Tybejee.

For Determination of Questions between Plaintiff and 7th Deft

383-99 Crawford Gulam Mahomed Haji Ismail vs Saleh Mahomed Haji Ahmed Payne and Co

Long Cause.

812.10 Mulla, Ahmed Mahomed vs Ahmed Jamal Chitnis
453.12 Dastur, Meghji Hirji vs Hansraj Hirji, Motichand.
641-11 M B Chothia—Hormusji Framji Maneckshah vs W B Panthaky—Edg G W and Co.
287-11 Edg W and Co—Bai Mani widow vs Virjiwandas Dhanji—Bickneer.
970-11 Ragh N and Co, Radhabai vs Vallibai, Jeh G and B.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

Long Causes.

273-10 Bhai K and G, Shriman Goswami Tikayet Shri 108 Shri Goverdhanlalji Maharaj vs Kanji Mowji Durvedi, Edgelow G W and Co
82-12 Ragh N and Co, Dayabhai Tapidas vs The Presidency Mills, Payne and Co
869-11 Bicknell, Indersingh Jesraj vs Gopi Ganesh Radhavalabh, Wadia
185-11 Daphtary, The Indian Specie Bank Ltd vs Popat Parbhuram Vaidya, Bhai Shanker
187-11 Daphtary, The Indian Specie Bank Ltd vs V P Vaidya, Bhaishanker
732-12 Mulji, Kerimbhai Peer Mahomed and Co vs P K Joshi, Little
71 12 Crawford, Haji Mahomed Cassum Murad vs. Mahomed Fazul Haji Abdulla Arab, Payne
917-12 Vachha, B D Patel vs C J Peerbhai, Payne Co
1077-12 Raghavaya, Bai Ranoojee vs Bai Manchharam
8.2-11 Bhai Shanker, Lakhmidas Khimji Spg and Wg Co Ltd vs Gordhandas Khatau, Edgelow
523-12 Jehangir, Tullockchand Hookamchand vs Harnanbux Ramcoover, Motichand.
539-12 Mulla, Radhakisandas Dwarkadas vs Motilal Rupchand, Mulji
1012-11 Little, Goolamally Essaji vs Tyabally Essaji, Motichand
301-09 Payne, Haji Goolam Mahomed Azam vs The Bombay and Persia S N Co, Crawford.
229-11 Motichand Ishwardas Modi vs Tarachand Lookmandas Kanga.
577-11 Daphtary, The Indian Specie Bank Ltd vs Haji Jan Mahomed Haji Mahomed, Ardesher.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.)

Short Causes.

711-11 Shamrao Bai Bachubai Nowroji Eatlevala vs Aga Ismail Kazarani.
868-12 Shamrao, Bai Baiai vs Khan Bahadur Dr R R Dadina, Bhaishanker.
652-12 Bicknell, Bhagwandas Pareshram vs Bhagtamal, Vithnumal.
1129-12 Malvi, Shavaldas Shivramdas vs Gangaratayen Kissondas.
1221-12 Wadia, H A Kanga vs C Ardeshir and Co.
1289-12 Vachha, and Co, Jodraj Sucharam vs Harnarayen Salegram, Jamsedji.
38-13 Jamsedji, H D Malegaumwala vs Bachubai widow, Manecklal.
50 13 Jehangir M and S, Ebrahim Haji Ismail vs B C Contractor.
54-13 Jehangir G and B, Dharamsey Assoo and Co vs Piraji Maluji.

Undefended New Long Cause.

1286-12 Ardeshir, The Central India Spg Wg and Mfg Co Ltd vs The Hongkong Spg and Mfg Co., Ltd.

For further direction and costs on Commissioner's Report.

83-10 Matubhai, Bai Virbai widow vs Karrim Hassam—Ardeshir.

Long Causes.

847-09 Jehangir, Phirozsha and Co vs Messrs Banki Beharilal Jai Narayen, Pestonji
1207-12 Mantri, Narayen Jadavji vs Bhanji Ladha Mehta and D.
1709-12 Jehangir M and S, Hajrabai vs Sarabai, Nanu H and W
411-15, 282-12 Jehangir and S, Mistri Tricum Velji vs Haji Harroon Haji Tyab, Edgelow G W and Co.
635-12 Bagh S and N Devkarandas Ramcoover vs Abdool Hoosein Mahomedally, Patell and Co
877-11 Ardeshir H D and Co, Shivji Shamji vs Champsey Purbhu, mah J and W.
878-11 Ardeshir H D and Co, Shivji Shamji vs Chamsey Porbah mah J and M.
879-11 Arbeshir H D and Co. Shivji Shamji vs Champsey Purbhu, mah J and M

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Returns of cases of plague in Bombay city, reported from 6 a.m on the 9th February to 6 a.m. on the 10th February :—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Total	3	1
Total mortality for to-day from all causes	...	76

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COL. B. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 11th Feb. 1913.

120 Training.—The undermentioned members have qualified in Maxim Gun duties during the season :—

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QUICKLY RENEWS VIGOUR AND VITALITY, AND RESTORES THE POWERS OF SUPERB MANHOOD & GLORIOUS WOMANHOOD

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This new remedy (called Osogen) is a combination of Sequard serum and the Glycerophosphates so often prescribed by Sir William Broadbent, K.C.V.O., M.D., F.R.S., Physician to his late Majesty King Edward VII.

Already Osogen is supplied to Royalty, and famous physicians, startled by its amazing powers, are prescribing it to such an extent that it has practically created a medical revolution.

FAMOUS DOCTORS' OPINIONS.

One of the most famous of the world's medical analysts, Dr. G. M. Board, A.M., M.D., says of this combination :—

"*By thus combining the two elements (serum and glycerophosphates) there is produced a therapentical agent far superior to any one of the constituents when used alone.*"

Another eminent authority, Professor Augustus Caille, M.D. (consultant to four leading German Hospitals), says of the vegetable part of Osogen :—

"*The glycerophosphates are the best modern remedy for nervous fatigue.*"

A host of well-known doctors tested Osogen and its separate elements with results that show it to be a remarkable new force with which to combat disease. They found Osogen to be effective in *Anæmia, Influenza, Neurasthenia and Nervous Disorders, including Nervous Dyspepsia, Kidney Disorder, Sciatica, Paralysis, Locomotor Ataxy, Debility, Malaria, and Dengue Fever.*

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Brain Fag **Dizziness**
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Osogen is of estimable value to the aged, or the prematurely aged and weak from overwork or illness. Those easily fatigued can undergo the most strenuous exertion with ease if a small quantity is taken before commencing work. When tired or worn out, a few drops quickly cause a return of energy and revival of spirits. So well is its efficacy now recognised that medical men prescribe Osogen as the new "tonic without reaction" for whilst it feeds the nerve centres (especially of Spinal Nerves) and makes you strong almost at once, no reaction ever follows its use as is the case with drug tonics.

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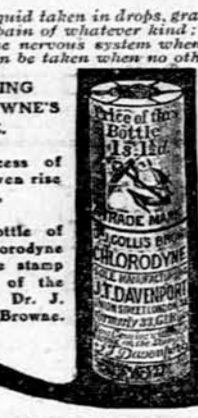

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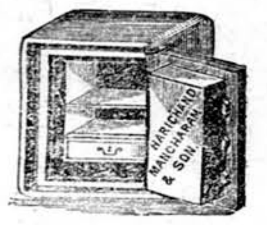
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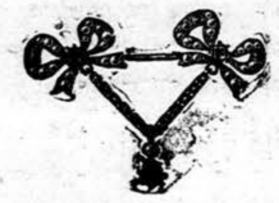

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